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The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,154. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: Slightly WARMER, partly CLOUDY.

Stock Market—Dull but strong.

Wheat, 101¾; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7 1-16.

FOREIGN.—Five deaths of important men are reported from Europe. They are Herr Nissen, President of the Hamburg-American Line of steamships; Admiral Milne of the British Navy, the German violinist, Wasielewski; Barbot, the famous tenor, and Dufresnoy, formerly Director of the Paris Opera. The Pope, in an address to the representatives of the old Pontifical Army, declared that the Papacy would finally triumph. The rebellion in the Philippine Islands is spreading. William Ewart Gladstone celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday at Hawarden yesterday. A meeting was held in Limerick last night to protest against the excessive taxes imposed in Ireland.

Isaac Zuker, the convicted incendiary, was sentenced to thirty-six years in State prison. His lawyers obtained a restraining order, but before it could be served the convict was on his way to Sing Sing, and was there incarcerated. The lawyers threaten contempt proceedings against the Sheriff.—Page 8.

Mortimer Hendricks obtained from Justice Pryor an order to show cause on Thursday why the payment of a dividend on Jan. 2 by the Manhattan Railway Company should not be restrained; this action was taken pending a hearing on the same question before the Attorney General on that date.—Page 3.

Controller Fitch surprised the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with an increase to the annual budget of over $2,000,000. This, it is believed, will bring the tax rate up to 2.25 or 2.30. The increase is necessary for redemption of city debts.—Page 9.

Edmund Wetmore has resigned the Presidency of the Choate Club. Senator Pavey has received several more letters from members of the Legislature, all of whom declare their intention of voting for Mr. Platt to succeed Senator Hill.—Page 2.

The Washington and Columbia National Banks at Minneapolis and the Commercial National Bank at Roanoke, Va., closed their doors yesterday. At Auburn, Me., the American Banking and Trust Company asked for the appointment of a receiver.

At the trial of Policeman McMorrow, charged with paying money for his appointment, it developed that a written statement made by the accused had been mutilated because it cast reflections on Commissioner Parker and his secretary.—Page 9.

The American Historical Association began its twelfth annual meeting, at which its President, Dr. R. S. Storrs, made an address on the silent contributors to history, and other interesting papers were read.—Page 2.

The safe in the branch office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in West Forty-second Street, was robbed of about $1,500, apparently by a gang of professional burglars.—Page 9.

As the result of the action of the Tammany Organization Committee, Henry D. Purroy went into open rebellion and threatened to form an independent organization.

It was said in Louisville yesterday that Gov. Bradley would soon resign because of ill health, and that he would refuse to accept an office from President McKinley.

The new inclined plane for carrying passengers from the street to the Brooklyn Bridge platform was put in operation, and apparently proved successful.—Page 9.

It was said at Washington yesterday that the Democratic National Committee would use its influence to secure the re-election of Senator Dubois of Idaho.—Page 3.

The annual poultry show was opened at the Madison Square Garden with 4,700 exhibits, including fowls, pigeons, turkeys, and guinea pigs.—Page 8.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday heard arguments on the revision of the tariff on cotton manufactures.—Page 3.

There was a bull market for wheat in Chicago yesterday, the May and July options scoring sharp advances.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 7.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 7.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 8.

Obituary.—Page 5.

A CANADIAN PAPER PROSCRIBED

Intense Excitement over the Action of the Catholic Church.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The mandament issued by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec forbidding faithful Catholics to "subscribe for, read, circulate or otherwise encourage the newspaper, L'Electeur, published in Quebec City, under pain of being deprived of the benefits of the Church," has created intense excitement throughout the Province, and is denounced in strong terms by the Liberal French and English papers. Mr. Pacaud, publisher of the condemned paper, will, it is understood, take an action for $5,000 damages against each of the Bishops who signed the mandament, and a number of prominent men here have expressed their willingness to subscribe towards carrying the case to the Privy Council, if necessary.

The offense of L'Electeur consisted in publishing a pamphlet written by Mr. David, upholding the doctrine of the supremacy of the State in State affairs, and denying the right of the Church to dictate to electors how they shall vote upon such a question as that of the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba.

Gov. Morton Gives a Dinner.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Gov. and Mrs. Morton gave a dinner in the State Dining Hall at the Executive Mansion to-night in honor of Governor-elect and Mrs. Black, and also to give them an opportunity to meet the State officers and their wives. The others present were Secretary of State and Mrs. Palmer, Controller Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, State Treasurer Colvin and Mrs. Colvin, State Engineer Adams and Mrs. Adams, Lieutenant Governor-elect Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, Attorney General Hancock, Miss Morton, Miss Lena Morton, and Col. Selden E. Marvin, Jr. Mrs. Hancock and Lieut. Gov. Saxton sent regrets.

Fires to be Started Friday.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Fires will be lighted on Friday in Furnace "A" of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point, giving employment to about 150 men, who have been idle since September. It is expected that the number will be increased to 500 within two weeks, or as soon as the steel mills can be started up. Indications are that the entire plant will be in full blast before Spring, giving work to nearly 3,000 men.

Mr. Woodruff Takes the Oath.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff to-day took the oath of office before Secretary of State Palmer, at the Secretary's office in the Capitol.

HOME RULE FOR CUBANS

SPANISH MINISTRY ENGAGED IN DRAFTING REFORMS.

Indications that the Representations of Secretary Olney to the Madrid Government Have Been Considered Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—While it is not true that the Spanish Government will accept the mediation of the United States in giving autonomy to the Island of Cuba, it has been understood for several weeks that the Spanish Ministry purposes giving the Cubans a larger measure of home rule than they heretofore have enjoyed.

It is said that President Cleveland has been assured repeatedly that these reforms will be entered on when the Province of Pinar del Rio shall have been pacified. It was in this province that Gen. Maceo was located for at least a year, and since Maceo's death, it is alleged, the work of pacification has been considerably expedited, so that the time is believed to be near at hand when the home-rule reforms will be instituted there, and also in the Provinces of Matanzas and Havana, where the insurgents never have secured a foothold.

It frequently has been asserted at Madrid that the intended reforms would have been put in operation long ago but for the insurrection, and that some of the leaders among the insurgents started the rebellion in order to prevent the reforms.

Nature of the Reforms.

The proposed reforms contemplate the election of the entire Cuban Congress, instead of a mixed Congress of fifteen elected members and fifteen appointed by the Queen Regent, and also a complete control by Cuba of her tariff.

It is said the Spanish Ministry is engaged in working out the details of the proposed reforms, but thus far the only knowledge respecting them is of a general nature. The prediction is made that the Ministry will complete its work within the next fortnight, and it is possible a statement of what is proposed will be cabled to Secretary Olney by the permission of the Spanish Government before public announcement is made.

Tacit Understanding with Spain.

At the State Department it is declared that there has been no substantial alteration whatever in the international aspect of the Cuban question since President Cleveland wrote the following in his annual message of Dec. 7:

"It was intimated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered to the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents."

It is explained that although for domestic reasons the present Spanish Cabinet could not take what would be to it a suicidal step of putting down in black and white a complete acceptance of the suggested mediation between a sovereign power and her crown colony, there has been at least a tacit understanding between Secretary Olney and the Spanish Premier, as disclosed in President Cleveland's message, and that the only matter left unsettled is the acceptance of the suggestion by the insurgents.

Ignored the Junta.

In this connection it is said that President Cleveland, in speaking of the insurgents, did not refer to the Junta in this country, which would be satisfied with no compromise, but to the actual combatants under Gomez and other leaders, at that time including Maceo, who, according to the information of the State Department, were at that time not averse to putting an end to hostilities if the reforms promised by Spain should be put into operation with a guarantee of their stability by the United States, and if amnesty should be granted to them and their leaders.

The great difficulty has been and now is in the United States "to find a way not objectionable to Spain" in accomplishing this part of the arrangement. It is possible the death of Maceo may have simplified the problem.

Reticence at the State Department.

It has been found an exceedingly delicate undertaking to make any progress in the matter without that publicity which would offend the Spanish people and cause an uprising in Spain itself, and for this reason the authorities here preserve extraordinary reticence about the affair.

It is pointed out that the matter is one that rests exclusively in the President, and under no circumstances, pending its conclusion, could Congress fairly expect to learn anything about it.

THE DAUNTLESS OFF AGAIN.

Suspicions that She Is Bound to Cuba with Arms.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 29.—Much attention to-day has been devoted by Government officials to the doings of the tug Dauntless, suspicion being aroused as to her future projected trips. Last night the Captain made an affidavit to the effect that heir next trip was to be one within legitimate channels, and demanded clearance papers for a trip to Jamaica after bananas. This the Collector refused to issue until he had communicated with Washington, but the Dauntless did not wait, but steamed out at 5 o'clock on a wrecking trip, as Owner Bisbee stated this afternoon.

The tug took on a large supply of coal. The Boutwell was watching things closely, and later on she steamed down the river and anchored off Mayport, where she could command all entrances and exits. At 5 o'clock the Collector was asked again for papers and, none being given, the Dauntless steamed out, whistling defiance to "the powers that be."

It is whispered here that the vessel will meet the Three Friends coming in, and take on Capt. Lewis, then proceed on the "wrecking voyage."

It has transpired late to-night that Capt. Meyers, instead of purposing to go to Port Antonio for bananas, demanded clearance papers for Nuevitas on the north coast of Spain for a large cargo of arms and ammunition openly on his manifest. This demand greatly perplexed and worried the Collector, and he at once telegraphed to Washington for instructions. Under the opinion rendered by the Attorney General, this can be done; but the Collector here refused to recognize that opinion, as he had not been officially notified of it.

Washington officials have so far this evening neglected to reply. Late advices to-night from Fort George, at the mouth of the St. Johns River, say that the Boutwell is lying in the stream there, with open ports. The Dauntless was seen there at 7 o'clock, but two hours later could not be found. Whether she has slipped past Capt. Kilgore and gone to sea, or whether she has run into some snug bayou to load her cargo is a matter of conjecture only. Cubans here this evening seem quite interested in her whereabouts.

AN ATTACK ON PACIFICOS.

Officially Reported as an Engagement with Cuban Rebels.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—It is officially stated to-day that a Spanish column has had an engagement with rebel parties under Sotolongo on the Sotolongo Ranch, near Jaguey Grande, Province of Matanzas. The insurgents are alleged to have been completely dispersed, with the loss of fifteen killed and one wounded. The Spaniards had a Corporal wounded.

It is known that this "engagement" was simply an attack made by the troops upon the defenseless pacificos on the ranch, and that the fifteen persons reported to have been killed in battle were brutally massacred.

Claudio Perez Medell and Jose Perez Garcia have been tried by a court-martial sitting in Morro Castle. They were charged with the crime of rebellion. Their sentence has not been announced, but they will undoubtedly be condemned to death.

Two French citizens named Rene and Louis Joseph Renandeau have been tried for the same crime by an ordinary court-martial at the same place.

DELGADO WILL BE PROTECTED.

Secretary Olney Has Demanded His Rights as an American Citizen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Secretary Olney to-day made the following statement in regard to the case of Henry Delgado, the Cuban correspondent of a New York newspaper, who was captured by the Spaniards in the Province of Pinar del Rio on Dec. 18:

"It appears from a report of the Havana Consulate that Mr. Delgado was made a prisoner by the Spanish troops in the course of recent military operations in the Province of Pinar del Rio; that he is reported to have belonged to the staff of the insurgent Major Gen. Maceo, and to have been in command of the artillery, and that a letter to Maceo and one from Maceo to the Prefect of Las Tumbas were found on his person. It being represented to the Consulate that Delgado is a native-born American citizen, all the rights to which he is entitled under our treaty with Spain and the subsequent protocol have been claimed for him.

"Mr. Delgado is confined in the military hospital of San Ambrosio, outside of Havana. The rights spoken of in the statement consist of a trial by the ordinary judicial authorities, unless the prisoner 'is taken with arms.' Then he must be tried by a council of war or court-martial."

IN AID OF CUBANS.

Jersey City Meeting Contributes $400 to the Cause.

A meeting in aid of Cuban liberty was held in the Congregational Tabernacle, in Jersey City, last night. About 600 persons were present. The platform was profusely decorated with American and Cuban flags.

A. de Varona Quesada, President of the American-Cuban Union, presided, and made the opening speech. He was followed by the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Tabernacle, and Major Z. K. Pangborn.

Miss Jenny Clerihew sang "Cuba Shall Be Free," and Miss Holbrook sang the "Marseillaise." About $400 was contributed to the patriot cause.

The Bermuda Still Watched.

The steamship Bermuda left Pier I. at 3 A. M. yesterday and anchored out in the stream. Capt. Scott cleared his vessel at the Custom House the day after arrival, giving Halifax as his destination and ballast as cargo. The delay in departure and the early morning moving of the vessel aroused suspicion yesterday that another filibustering expedition was under way. It was said, however, that she left the dock to make way for other vessels, and that her destination was changed from Halifax to Bermuda, where she was going to take in tow for this port the steamer Tyrian, which recently put in there disabled. The Bermuda has meantime neither taken on coal nor shipped a crew.

Denials from Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—An emphatic semi-official denial is given to the statements cabled here as coming from Washington that Secretary of State Olney and Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States, had practically terminated their negotiations on the Cuban question, and detailing the extent of the reforms that Spain would grant to Cuba under the guarantee of the United States.

It is also semi-officially denied that the Government has questioned Great Britain, France, and Italy, regarding their attitude in the event of a war with the United States.

Spain Negotiating with This Country.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying it is quite clear that Spain is carrying on negotiations with the United States, although her pride compels her to do it in an underhand manner.

The dispatch adds that the proceeds of the popular loan recently issued by the Spanish Government is virtually exhausted, that the buoyancy that followed the death of Maceo is evaporating, and that the Government is unable to avoid seeking an agreement with the United States.

France Has Not Been Approached.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Madrid says The London Chronicle's statement that there is reason for belief that Spain has sounded the French Foreign Office in regard to Cuba in an anti-American sense is officially denied, there being absolutely no foundation for the statement.

Gov. Morton's Portrait in Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Gov. Morton has had added to the gallery of Governors in the Executive Chamber to-day a three-quarter-length, front-view oil portrait of himself, painted by Artist Hughes of this city. It hangs over the fireplace. The work is a copy of Bonnat's painting of Mr. Morton, made when he was Minister to France.

CODY'S IRRIGATION SCHEME.

A Plan to Reclaim 300,000 Acres of Arid Lands.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Col. W. F. Cody arrived in Chicago this morning on his way to New York in the interests of what he says is the most extensive irrigation scheme ever attempted in the world. Besides Col. Cody, others interested in the scheme are Nate Salsbury, his manager and partner; George Bleistein, publisher of The Buffalo Courier; Rumsey Brothers of Buffalo, Proprietor Gearans of the Iroquois Hotel of that city; E. V. Foote of New York, and Edward S. Stokes.

These men secured a concession of 300,000 acres of arid land from the Government, on condition that they would irrigate it within the next five years. To do this $2,000,000 capital was guaranteed and they are having a canal 150 miles in length dug from the Shoshone River, about 100 miles back from the river in Wyoming, and on a lateral line with it.

From the main canal a number of small trenches are dug, and water flowing into these subirrigates the soil.

The plan of the company is to induce emigrants to settle upon the land and then sell it to them at a nominal price.

Col. Cody announces that he now has 2,000 acres ready for cultivation. A town has been laid off in the centre of the reserve, and when it is populated it will be known as Cody.

THE POET WHITTIER'S HOME.

It Is Being Kept in Order by Mrs. Pickard, to Whom He Willed It.

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 29.—The home of the poet Whittier, in this town, which has been unoccupied since Judge Cates's family vacated it, has been let to Mr. George Ellis, who will occupy it during the present week.

Mrs. Pickard, to whom the poet willed it, with the contents and other property, has been at work for some time directing the removal of the Whittier portraits and a portion of the furnishings to her home, in Boston, where they can be cared for. Before removing anything, the location of portraits, pictures, and furniture was carefully indexed for the benefit of any changes which might be made whereby the home might become permanently a "Whittier Memorial," so they could be restored as in Mr. Whittier's days of occupancy. The library has not been disturbed, only replaced as the books were catalogued, and will remain in its every detail as the poet left it.

Mrs. Pickard will vigilantly care for the property, and have it kept in the best of condition, considering it a very pleasant privilege to keep the premises in a good state of preservation, and no signs of neglect will ever be seen. Mr. Pickard found in an out-of-the-way corner a brass knocker, and this will be placed on the front door, as in the days of olden time.

SENATOR PALMER'S SUCCESSOR.

Indications Point to the Choice of Cannon or Tanner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Among Illinois politicians here the opinion is growing that either John R. Tanner or Congressman Cannon will be chosen United States Senator to succeed Palmer.

Senator Cullom, although opposed to Alderman Madden, has not indicated, even to his warmest friends, his choice. But he has always been on friendly terms with Congressman Cannon, and, if Gov.-elect Tanner should decline to avail himself of his influence with the State machine to boost himself into the coveted Senatorship, Cannon appears to be the natural legatee of machine support after the Madden movement has disappeared.

Senator Cullom's influence in the work of choosing his colleague is generally conceded. A batch of denials went out from here yesterday as to the attitude of Senator Cullom toward Madden, but it can be stated on the highest authority that Senator Cullom before he left Washington intimated strongly his intention of warning the machine to drop Madden. It is hardly believed he will make a public statement opposing Madden. His opposition to the Chicago politician will take the form of quiet hints to his lieutenants showing them where their duty lies.

TWO ELOPERS CAPTURED.

The Deserted Husband, After a Long Search, Faces Them in the Street.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 29.—Two years ago George Yeager eloped with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Yeager. Frank Yeager was very much worked up over the desertion of him by his wife for his brother and vowed to punish the couple. He suspected they had gone West, and he started for that section. After a long search, in which he obtained no trace of the couple, he went to Europe, thinking they might have returned to Germany. He sought in the place whence they hailed without result, and in the German sections of the large cities of Europe, but it was useless. He traveled fully 8,000 miles in his search, and finally returned to Camden, intending to start out again after a while to look for his brother and wife.

To-day he came face to face with the pair on the street. He caused their arrest. They admitted their guilt, and said that while the outraged husband was traveling over two continents looking for them they had been living quietly here. They did not leave Camden at all, except for an occasional trip across the river to Philadelphia. Both prisoners were held.

GOV. BRADLEY MAY RESIGN.

Will Not Accept an Office from President McKinley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Frankfort to The Courier-Journal says that Gov. Bradley intends to resign the office of Governor at an early date. He told a friend in his office Monday afternoon that he was going to do so, no matter what the outcome of the political issues now at stake. He said the place was killing him, and that he could not afford to stay in it until what little health he had was lost.

Gov. Bradley is not going to be offered any place by Major McKinley, and is not going to accept any place. Gov. Bradley several weeks ago wrote a letter to Major McKinley, in which he told the President-elect that he (McKinley) had no office in his gift which he (Bradley) would accept.

It is also stated that the Governor believes that John W. Yerkes will be the next Senator, and will be a candidate at the proper time. Mr. Yerkes is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

MINNEAPOLIS BANKS FAIL

COLUMBIA NATIONAL AND WASHINGTON CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

The Commercial National of Roanoke, Va., Suspends—Receiver Asked for a Banking House at Auburn, Me.—The Batavia Failure.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—Two banks in this city closed their doors to-day. They were the Washington and the Columbia National.

The last statement, made Dec. 17, showed loans and discounts of $500,000 and deposits of $540,000. Its capital stock is $100,000 and its surplus $13,000. A. C. Haugan, its President, is City Treasurer, and it is likely that quite an amount of city funds will be looked up by the failure. The bank's business has been largely with working people. The officers say that they will be able to pay depositors in full.

The Columbia National is a comparatively new bank, having been organized about five years ago, with ex-State Treasurer Charles Kittelson as its President and ex-State Treasurer Bobleter as cashier, which positions they still hold. Its capital Dec. 18 was $200,000, with a surplus of about $6,000. Its loans and discounts were $348,000, and its deposits $284,000. It has never been profitable. Deputy Controller of the Currency George W. Coffin, who happened to be in the city, took charge of the bank. Its officers say that they will be able to pay depositors in full.

The Columbia National was accredited with a capital of $200,000. The last statement published by the bank showed individual deposits of $250,000 and bank deposits of $250,000. Its loans amounted to nearly $500,000. The New York correspondent of the institution is the Hanover National Bank.

RESULT OF THE ATLAS AFFAIR.

William M. and John S. Van Nortwick Make an Assignment.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—As a result of the voluntary liquidation of the Atlas National Bank of this city, William M. and John S. Van Nortwick, who held 464 shares of stock in that bank, and were borrowers therefrom to the amount of $300,000, made an assignment yesterday to the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago, which took possession of the Van Nortwicks' bank at Batavia yesterday.

The failure involves the entire interests of the Van Nortwicks, whose estimated wealth, according to their last statement, is $2,500,000, often estimated at three times that amount, and representing, besides the Van Nortwick bank and other property at Batavia, large manufacturing interests. The total liabilities will probably be near $2,000,000.

The Van Nortwicks own the Western Paper Bag Factory of Batavia, employing several hundred hands, with a daily output of 2,000,000 bags. Large factories at Kaukauna, Wis., for the manufacture of manila paper, and at Memphis, Tenn., for the making of paper "woodenware," are branches of the Western Paper Bag Company, and are conducted under the same management.

The Van Nortwick Paper Company owns mills at Combined Locks, near Appleton, Wis., which cost $800,000; also the Appleton Manufacturing Company, at Van Nortwick, Ill., with a capital stock of $200,000, which turns out windmills and agricultural implements.

In Batavia so much real estate is owned by them that people are often heard to remark the "Van Nortwicks own Batavia." Besides the brick block in which the bank is situated, erected at a cost of $40,000, and other real estate, they own 400 acres of farm land there, valued at $50,000. Among their possessions are also thousands of acres of pine lands in Wisconsin. They are stockholders in the old Second National Bank and the Aurora Cotton Mill Company, at Aurora, and banks at Appleton and Kaukauna, Wis.

The Van Nortwicks probably are the most extensive paper manufacturers in the West, and the ramifications of their business extend all over the Western country. Had it not been for spreading out in this direction, it is thought, the crash would have been avoided.

The Appleton Paper and Pulp Company and the Kaukauna Paper Company, under which names all of the Van Nortwick paper interests in the Fox River Valley are consolidated, constituted one of the strongest paper combinations ever formed. The combination included the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company, Kaukauna Paper Company, Combined Lock Paper Company, Wisconsin Sulphite Fiber Company, and Union Pulp Company. These companies are combined under one management for the manufacture of book, print, manila, and express paper, sulphite and wood pulp, and do an immense business in these special lines. The main office of the companies is in Appleton.

The Appleton Paper and Pulp Company was incorporated in 1873, and has a capital of $150,000. The buildings were burned a few years ago and were never rebuilt.

The Kaukauna Paper Company plant is situated at Kaukauna, Wis., seven miles from Appleton, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. This company was incorporated in 1879, and has an authorized capital of $100,000. Seventy-five workmen are employed, and the output is ten tons of manila paper daily.

The Combined Lock Paper Company was incorporated in 1890, with a capital of $150,000, and the mills have an output daily of thirty tons of pulp and forty tons of paper. This company makes printing paper exclusively.

The Wisconsin Sulphite Fiber Company owns valuable woodland and supplies wood for making pulp to the mills named.

The Union Pulp Company has mills at Kaukauna. It was incorporated in 1879, with $50,000 capital. The capacity of these mills is twenty-six tons of pulp each working day.

A ROANOKE FAILURE.

The Commercial National Bank Closes Its Doors.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 29.—The Commercial National Bank closed its doors this morning. The failure was caused by a run on the bank yesterday. Cashier Davenport resigned on the 20th inst., turned over the bank's books in good shape to his successor, and returned to his old home in Charleston, West Va. This fact did not become known until yesterday, and is said to have been the cause of the run. It is believed all liabilities will be paid in full. No other banks are in the least affected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The failure of the Commercial National Bank of Roanoke, Va., was made known to the Controller of the Currency by telegraph to-day, and Controller Eckels immediately ordered Bank Examiner Sands to take charge. The failure is attributed partly to speculation incident to the Roanoke boom. Mr. Eckels says the failure is not important. On Nov. 21, the date of the last report on the condition of the bank, the assets were $263,704, including bonds to secure circulation; stock, $100,000; surplus, $25,000; undivided profits, $6,000; owing depositors, $75,000; other liabilities, $35,000.

A Sioux City Trust Company Fails.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 29.—On application of W. T. Honsinger, Vice President and a large stockholder in the Farmers' Trust Company of this place, G. H. Hollister was to-day appointed receiver for the institution. Tightness of the money market renedered it impossible for the company to meet its debentures when the makers or notes on which they were secured defaulted payments. Receiver Hollister estimates assets at $238,000 and liabilities at $135,000.

Maine Bank in Trouble.

AUBURN, Me., Dec. 29.—A petition for a receiver for the American Trust and Banking Company has been filed. A Director says: "The money is coming in in such amounts that we are encouraged to think our doors can again be opened for business. The company has little borrowed money, and the Directors believe that Western investments will prove all right."

A BANK OFFICER ON TRIAL

For Receiving Deposits When the Institution Was Insolvent.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—The trial of the case of Frank K. Atkins, President of the defunct Colorado Savings Bank, has been begun in the District Court. There are ten indictments against him, and an equal number against his brother, C. O. Atkins, cashier of the bank, whose trial will follow. They are accused of wrecking the institution.

The specific charge is that of accepting deposits when they knew the bank was insolvent. The bank failed in 1893, and its affairs dragged along under the supervision of a receiver until recently, when the depositors demanded an investigation, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

TO TEST SACRED CONCERTS.

Manager Tompkins of Boston to be Made an Example Of.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Col. J. H. Mapleson gave or was the recipient of a benefit concert at the Boston Theatre Sunday evening. Lilioukalani of Hawaii shone resplendent in a box, and the house was well filled. The programme included a good deal that is not known as sacred music, and the Sabbath Protective League has resolved to test Manager Tompkins's right to override the law, which prohibits Sunday evening entertainments other than charities or sacred concerts.

Accordingly application for a warrant was made to-day. It will be granted if the prosecutors are able to obtain expert evidence against the sacredness of the programme. In case of a conviction every person who attended will be liable to a fine of $5, and this will of course include her sable Majesty.

THE SUGAR TRUST'S FIGHT.

It Will Compete with Arbuckle in the East and the West.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 29.—It is announced here that the Sugar Trust proposes duplicating the Woolson plant at an Eastern point, probably Boston or Philadelphia. The purpose of this move is to meet Arbuckle on his own camping ground.

It is understood that a large sugar factory and warehouse, now idle, which is owned by the trust, will be utilized, and that Woolson's name, brands, &c., will be used. It is also said that there will be a further reduction of one-half cent per pound in the price of Woolson coffee.

Large Carpet Mill to Resume.

YONKERS, Dec. 29.—The announcement was made to-day that the Alexander Smith & Sons carpet mills will resume work soon after the first of the year. They have been shut down for two months. There was great rejoicing among the operatives and merchants. The mill employs 7,000 hands and has a pay roll of $60,000 a week, when working full time.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are partly cloudy, slightly warmer.

The barometer has fallen slowly in the Southern, Middle, and New England States, and rapidly on the Northern Pacific coast. It has risen in the Upper Lake region and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer continues highest over the Middle Atlantic coast. There is a depression central to the north of Minnesota and a second disturbance on the North Pacific coast, and some indications that a third depression will form in the Southwest. It is generally warmer east of the Rocky Mountains and slightly colder to the westward. Showers have prevailed during the day in the lake region, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and in the Southwest. The cloudiness has increased, but the weather continues generally fair on the Atlantic coast, and it is clear in the extreme Northwest. The weather will continue partly cloudy on the Atlantic coast, and local showers are indicated for the central valleys and lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	35	21	23
6 A. M.	35	19	23
9 A. M.	38	21	25
12 M.	38	27	30
4 P. M.	38	31	35
6 P. M.	38	32	34
9 P. M.	37	32	34
12 P. M.	37	33	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1895	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 7.

PURROY IS IN REBELLION

HE WILL NOT OBEY THE ORDERS GIVEN BY TAMMANY.

His Fight with Sheehan Threatens to Result in the Formation of an Independent Organization.

The war that has been brewing for some time in Tammany Hall between the friends of John C. Sheehan and the friends of Henry D. Purroy is now in full sway, and the fight hereafter is to be in the open.

This was made plain last night at the meeting of the Committee on Organization of Tammany. Mr. Purroy, who is Chairman of this committee, presided, and the plan of the majority members of the Executive Committee concerning primaries prevailed, and no important opposition was offered to it. Afterward, at the Morton House, Mr. Purroy intimated that there is about to be organized in the various Assembly districts of this city an organization in favor of home rule in the districts of the city, and that this movement will embrace all the Assembly districts of the Greater New York.

In plain words, the Tammany organization has put the "screws" on Mr. Purroy, and Mr. Purroy proposes to bolt and organize a movement in opposition to Tammany. To that extent Tammany has a new fight upon its hands. The indications are that Mr. Purroy is once more to "jump," according to the politicians.

"The powers that be" in Tammany have directed that in all of the districts from which notice of contests has been filed with the Executive Committee the primaries shall be held open from 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 15 until 9 o'clock at night, and that in those districts in which there are no contests the primaries shall be held open between the hours of 7 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Purroy people, both in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, claim that the central organization has no right either to decide what the duration of the primaries shall be or where they shall be held. They also oppose the determination of the Executive Committee that in the districts wherein there are contests the Executive Committee shall appoint one Inspector who shall be friendly to neither faction, and that the present regular organizations in each of the contested districts shall appoint one Inspector and the opponents of the regulars the other.

No objection to this plan was raised by any of the districts in which there are contests, with the exception of the two so-called Purroy districts—the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. The districts in which there are contests are the Second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. The Second and Thirty-third districts raised no objections last night to the procedure recommended by the Executive Committee to the Committee on Organization.

Sub-Committee's Fine Work.

The Su-Committee of Five of the Executive Committee was in session for several hours yesterday afternoon. This sub-committee was made up of Messrs. Sheehan, Boyle, McMahon, Featherson, and Keating. They considered the notices of contests that had been filed and, when the Executive Committee met, at 7:30 last night, the report was adopted without opposition. This report was practically the same as the one made to the Organization Committee by the Executive Committee.

The Organization Committee convened at 7:45 o'clock, and its Chairman, Henry D. Purroy, called the meeting to order. The room was packed densely. John B. McGoldrick and William H. McDonough were in their places as Secretaries. Peter F. Meyer, ex-Sheriff Sexton, ex-Register Reilly, Thomas J. Dunn, John J. Gilroy, W. J. Kenny, and several others were among those seen in the crowd. The call of the districts for reports disclosed that there was no district that had anything to report.

As soon as this routine was over, Senator Guy reported that 303 members of the General Committee in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District had selected J. P. Reilly, C. A. Sataldo, and Henry Trott as the Inspectors of Elections, and that the primary would be held in Little Tammany Hall, the Tammany headquarters of the district. Senator Guy said that the General Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District would follow suit last night. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare moved to table Senator Guy's report. This was ruled out of order by Chairman Purroy.

Secretary John B. McGoldrick then read the call for the primaries, and the report of the Executive Committee. The primaries are called for Jan. 15, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., except in the districts where there are contests, where the polls shall be open from 2 to 9 P. M. The primaries must be conducted under the law and the voting must be by ballot, and such ballots must be of white paper and uniform in size. No invidious distinction, it is declared, shall be made against any Democrat who desires to vote, and "all Democratic electors" are invited to vote at the primaries. There is no allusion to "gold" or "silver" Democrats. The call declares that where there are recognized contests in districts, "the primary election therein shall be held between 2 and 9 P. M.," and that "there shall be three Inspectors of Election in each of the Assembly districts," to be selected as outlined above. The Inspectors must take the Constitutional oath of office.

The report concluded as follows:

"In conclusion, the committee desires to say that they have not been actuated by invidious distinctions and have no desire to punish or humiliate any particular district, and their only object is to give the people an opportunity of voting for representatives of their choice."

The report was quickly adopted, on motion of Mr. O'Hare. There were about half a dozen negative votes.

This Action to be Ignored.

Senator Guy made it plain that the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-fourth Districts would hold their primaries without regard to the call of the Executive Committee. In other words, they propose to ignore the action taken last night in reference to contested districts, and to hold their primaries just as the districts in which there are no contests hold them. They refuse to obey the order in the call and will elect delegates of their own.

Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is opposed to Mr. Purroy, and he is said by the politicians to have a powerful influence in the district. One of the stories that has grown out of this Tammany controversy is that Mr. Haffen may remove Jacob Seabold as his Deputy Commissioner, and that if this is done Mr. Purroy will make room for Mr. Seabold in the County Clerk's office, even if he has

to remove the man who, the politicians say, has been the actual County Clerk for the last five years, Deputy County Clerk Scully.

The General Committee will meet to-night to pass on the call.

SHEEHAN BITTERLY ATTACKED.

Purroy Says He Wants No Deputy Ruler from Buffalo.

After the meeting at Tammany Hall, Henry D. Purroy, Senator Charles L. Guy, and some of their followers went to the Morton House. Mr. Purroy there made a statement of his attitude and his intentions.

"Home rule is the principle embraced in our call for primaries, to be held on the same night as those called by the Tammany General Committee," said Mr. Purroy.

"Our call simply means that there will be two organizations in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. One will be recognized in the district, the other in Fourteenth Street. We shall claim to be regular and to have all the powers of the General Committee for those districts. We will probably exercise this power in making our own nominations for city and county officers next Fall. The difficulties in the way of securing a place on the ballot and all technical objections to our existence as a separate organization will be referred to able attorneys.

No Imported Deputy Ruler Wanted.

"It is our intention, and I believe we will be able to do it, to establish in every Assembly district a Tammany Home Rule Committee. We will utilize all possible existing organizations to do this, and we may make alliances with other organizations.

"We propose to put forth all our efforts of protest to prevent New York City from being ruled, in Mr. Croker's absence, by a deputy, imported from Buffalo, who left that city under a heavy cloud.

"We shall do the best we can to protest that Tammany is now practically under the rule of the two ex-Police Commissioners who, with their colleague McClave, were the ruling power in the Police Board when the force was allowed to sink to the utmost depths of corruption, degradation, and infamy, against which New York arose.

"In the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts we have tolerated this out of regard for Mr. Croker for more than a year. We have submitted to the humiliation of being ruled by a deputy from Buffalo, but the attack they made on us to-night has aroused us on a question of our honor. We will do our best to fight back. The settlement all rests with the people.

Important Allies Expected.

"We have with us now the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. We expect, before we go home to-night, that another important section of the city will be with us. We shall try to make one organization for home rule by districts cover every assembly district of New York and of the Greater New York, if there be a Greater New York."

Mr. Purroy was shown, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, a copy of an afternoon paper containing a speech attributed to him at the meeting in Little Tammany Hall Monday night. Mr. Purroy was reported to have made a bitter personal attack upon John C. Sheehan. He was also said to have attacked Mr. Croker.

Vain Advice to Croker.

"I did not say those things," said Mr. Purroy. "I made no attack upon Mr. Croker. What I did say was that more than a year ago I told Mr. Croker it would be the mistake of his life, if he intended to reside in England, and tried to maintain control over the party in this city by such a deputy as Mr. Sheehan, who had been imported from Buffalo.

"I also said that, when that protest was of no avail, at the dinner at the Savoy, when John Reilly made his outbreak against Sheehan, standing a few feet from him, I said the same thing to Mr. Sheehan himself. I told him the only reason why I would tolerate his leadership was that I had hopes for a speedy change. I told him that when Mr. Croker was here I would consult with him directly.

"I have made no attack upon Mr. Croker. I would not be surprised if the foolish conduct of these men should force Mr. Croker to come out into the open again and take the leadership. He is the leader of the organization now as much as he ever was. Every schoolboy knows that.

Cannot Tolerate Sheehan.

"We can't tolerate Sheehan with his record. He blundered so at Buffalo at the State Convention, when he declared that John Boyd Thacher would stand on the silver platform, and then later took the action he did, when Hill hypnotized him at the meeting of the State Committee.

"Do you consider that you have left Tammany Hall?" asked the reporter.

"Tammany Hall will determine that," said Mr. Purroy. "We shall maintain the stand we took last night, and we claim that more than nine-tenths of the General Committee in our district indorsed us."

The Credit Sheehan Claimed.

"Another thing," said Mr. Purroy, "Mr. Sheehan has been claiming credit for the large Bryan vote this year. He has claimed 135,000 votes for Tammany. The fact is, Tammany can in no way claim that vote. It was the vote of organized labor. In the Henry George campaign the labor vote was about 68,000. Take that away from the 135,000, and you have the real Tammany strength in the last election. We knew at the beginning of the campaign that we should lose a great many of our influential men. There was nothing for us to do, however, except declare for the regular candidates, or go to McKinley, and we were dyed-in-the-wool Democrats. A large proportion of the regular Tammany vote left us and organized labor came with us. At least 68,000 labor votes went to Tammany.

"Mr. Sheehan may take credit for the large Bryan vote, but this year is the first time within my memory when New York has gone Republican on National, State, and municipal tickets.

Purroy Claims Precedence.

"In our district we were the first to act for Bryan and Sewall. We telegraphed home from Chicago, after the conference in Senator Hill's room, that the only thing to do was to submit to the will of the convention. Our action forced Tammany to declare for the regular ticket. And it is this that now causes us to be subjected to what Sheehan calls discipline and disgrace, but which we call the highest honor."

"Are there any Tammany leaders outside the two northern districts who are with you in this movement for home rule?"

A New Leader Will Arise.

"I think in a few days you will hear of a very strong leader, who will come with us."

"Who is he?"

"It is too early to say now."

"What is the attitude of Commissioner Haffen?"

"Mr. Haffen is Commissioner of Streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. He has occupied a very peculiar position. He has had one leg pulled by one side, and the other by the other side. For a long time he didn't know where he was. Finally, within a week, they pulled him down to the Fourteenth Street Wigwam, and he went with them. He signed the petition for a reorganization. I believe he was one of the few genuine signers to the petition. Most of the names were taken from the directory by those who wanted the petition. They could have had a million names if the directory had contained them."

"No Buffalo Brigands."

Ex-Register John Reilly was said to be one of the men whom Mr. Purroy counted on to help his proposed new organization.

"I am a Tammany man," Mr. Reilly said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "but I'm opposed to Sheehan. If he nominates the ticket next Fall, we can beat it with Democratic votes. We elected Sulzer, and I won a thousand dollars on the district. I'll bet that thousand we can defeat Sheehan's candidate next year, and our motto will be 'Honest Tammany and no Buffalo Brigands.'"

Alderman John T. Oakley, who is leader in Mr. Reilly's district, said:

"I am a friend of John Rielly. Next to my father, I have a warmer feeling for him than for any man in the world, but I cannot take his view of the present situation. I am a loyal Tammany man, and I believe the majority should rule."

Sheehan Pays No Attention.

Ex-Commissioners John C. Sheehan and James J. Martin were at Tammany Hall when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked them if they had anything to say as to Mr. Purroy's proposed new organization and the attack he had made upon them.

"I pay no attention to Mr. Purroy's personal remarks," said Mr. Sheehan. "He is constantly making them, and nobody takes much stock in them."

"Soon after the election last year, which resulted in giving Mr. Purroy the position as County Clerk, he congratulated me on my management of the campaign. He has been a detriment rather than a benefit to any organization with which he has ever been connected.

"The primaries in his district have been called with a view to fair play. The system has been followed which is always followed when there are contests. If there had been contests in fifteen districts, all would have had precisely the same treatment which has been given to Mr. Purroy's. Any Democrat who has a grievance will have ample opportunity for redress at the primaries. If the people are all with him in his district, as he says, they could have made it known at the primary which has been regularly called. If two sets of delegates to the General Committee are chosen, those will be recognized who are chosen under the regular call. No others can be recognized."

"Who is the leader whom he expects to join him?"

"That I do not know," said Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Martin Scores Purroy.

Ex-Commissioner James J. Martin said: "I make no reply to any thing Mr. Purroy may say of my action as a Police Commissioner. I was before the Lexow Committee, and I stand on the testimony I gave at that time.

"Mr. Purroy has had a varied career in his connection with Tammany. Some years ago he was put out of the organization for disloyalty. Last year, before he became a candidate for County Clerk, he interfered to run for Register. He consulted me about it, and I advised him to run for County Clerk, and showed him how I thought he could get the nomination. He was content, apparently, to get the position. Since then he has been in Europe a part of the time. He had hardly landed on his return before he began to abuse the management of Tammany Hall. He did not begin to attack it until after his election.

"I want to say this: If Mr. Purroy is sincere in what he says of Tammany's leadership, he should have arisen in Tammany Hall a year ago and made his complaint. He should have said what he has to say against Mr. Sheehan then to the General Committee, and not have waited until this late day. As to his material for a new organization in the Assembly districts, I know nothing. I thought, however, that 'Jimmie' O'Brien had pre-empted the name 'Home Rule Democracy.'

Burke's Friends Meet.

Two meetings of the friends of William H. Burke, Tammany leader in the Thirty-third Assembly District, were held at Unity Hall, 2,009 Third Avenue, last night. Martin J. Kane and ex-Alderman P. J. Ferrigan led the two meetings, which were crowded and enthusiastic. William H. Burke accused ex-Assemblyman Davidson, who is captain of an election district, of boasting that his district had gone Republican on account of his influence. John Walsh, Martin J. Kane, and P. J. McEvily also made speeches. The nine Tammany clubs of the district, which are in favor of Burke, were all represented. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Democrats of the district have implicit faith in Mr. Burke, and pledging him united support at the coming primaries.

A BULL DAY IN WHEAT.

The May and July Options at Chicago Score Advances.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—There was a further advance in wheat this morning. The May price, which closed at 82 cents last night, started to-day with an up turn to 82¼@82¼ cents. The early buying put the price to 82¾ cents. There was a reaction to 82⅝ cents.

The second bulge, at 11 o'clock, was to 83 cents. After some reaction the third bulge before midday was to 83¼ cents.

The buying of July wheat by the shorts was remarkable. This option was 6½ cents under May two days ago. Yesterday July made more gain than May, and the spread was 5½ cents at the close. There was persistent buying by July shorts this morning. It was by local people and for outsiders through commission houses. The spread of 5½ cents of last night was narrowed to 4⅝ cents the first hour, and still further to 4½ cents, when July sold at 78½ cents and the May at 83 cents. It was narrowed to 4⅛ cents when July sold at 79⅛ cents and May at 82¼ cents. The advance in July, 2¼ cents over the Monday closing, naturally increased the bullish feeling and helped to lift the May price over 83 cents.

The Bradstreet's exhibit gave stocks east of the Rockies at a decrease of 579,000 bushels, and a decrease afloat for and in Europe of 1,976,000 bushels—a total reduction of 2,055,000 bushels, against 7,000 bushels decrease for the same week in 1895. There developed a great bull market. After 12 o'clock there was the greatest activity of the session. The May price went to 83⅜ cents. July sold at 79⅝ cents. May sold at 84 cents—2 cents advance. July sold at 80 cents, 3½ cents gain over last night.

LEFT JAIL FOR CHRISTMAS.

A Hoosier Convict Returned After a Visit to His Sweetheart.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Dec. 29.—John Jones, who lives near St. Paul, received a prison sentence at the last term of court for assaulting a woman, and he was in jail here awaiting his transfer to State Prison. Friday morning the jailer discovered that Jones was gone. A diligent search was made, but he was nowhere to be found.

Yesterday Jones called at the jail and asked for admittance, saying he had been away, spending Christmas with his sweetheart, who believed him innocent of the charge. She lives in the country, not far from his home, and on Christmas Eve she called at the jail with a basket of Christmas cakes, candies, nuts, &c.

Finding the jailer and family away, she walked boldly in the front entrance. In the dining room she found the servant girl, whom she bribed to open the door to Jones's cell, and in a few minutes the lover and sweetheart were on their way to her home.

Jones said he never failed to spend a Christmas with his sweetheart, and did not propose to break the rule. He expected the officers at almost any time, but they failed to locate him at the girl's house.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The grocery store and residence of Adam Tracy, at Fernwood, a suburb, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $5,000; insurance partial.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Fire last night in the store of Edgar A. Newell damaged the stock and building and the library of District Attorney Kellogg, which was situated in the building over the store. The total loss is estimated at $20,000.

JUNCTION CITY, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The Bent works and lumber yard of Bringardner & Conkle were burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance only $5,000.

Rheu-

matism affects the joints and muscles and causes constant suffering. Cure it by neutralizing the lactic acid and purifying the blood by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

NEWARK'S STREETS DARK

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Exciting Scenes Attending the Effort to Conquer the Flames—Great Inconvenience Caused.

NEWARK, Dec. 29.—The regular and reserve sections of the People's Electric Light and Power Company's plant at City Dock, River Street and the Passaic River, were destroyed by fire early this evening, plunging the city into darkness which may not be relieved for several days. The entire plant is wrecked. Thirty-seven dynamos, ranging in value from $2,500 to $7,500 each, were consumed. These dynamos stood in two rooms, one the reserve, but the latter had been placed alongside the regular, where the fire started, and both were burned out.

Leo Gamp, foreman of the regular dynamo room, was at the switchboard when a sheet of flame came through from the outside. This passed over Gamp's hands, burning him severely. In an instant every wire in the plant was a tongue of flame, shooting to the "shut-offs" and igniting everything which they touched. Two alarms were sent in, more particularly to save the works of the T. J. Preston Oil Company, adjoining, as the electric light plant was already lost. Fortunately, the flames were confined to the four walls of the electric light plant. Not one of the dynamos was saved, and in order to serve even a small portion of the city with light by to-morrow night at least twelve first-class dynamos must be set up in the meantime.

A number of factories which have been run with power furnished by the electric company will be compelled to shut down.

Philip N. Jackson, President of the company, to-night telegraphed all of the leading dynamo makers in the country to send machines here at once. The plant cost $200,000 two years ago. The loss is placed at $175,000, with an insurance of $75,000.

Those manufacturing houses which depended upon the power of the electric company will not be able to start up to-morrow. Some of them are busy to-night getting engines and boilers long in idleness in condition to be run.

The fire burned rapidly, and ten minutes after the first flash from the board the entire interior of the dynamo room was a mass of flame, into which water from the fire engines and from the company's own fire lines were being poured. It required an hour and a half to conquer the fire.

While the fire was at its height the police had a difficult job handling the crowd. The reserves of the First and Third Precincts were on hand.

Every street and alleyway and the railroad tracks near the scene of the fire was densely crowded when, about three quarters of an hour after the fire started, the flames began to work toward the boiler room. Steam had been kept on at full head in the boilers to work the fire pump. When it became too warm to remain by the boilers longer the engineer opened the escape valves and drew the fires. The rush and roar of the steam caused consternation in the crowds. The cry went up that the boilers had burst, and there was a rush to get out of danger. In the scramble many fell, but beyond ruining their clothes in the mud no damage resulted.

The city presented a peculiar appearance to-night. The streets generally were in darkness except where relieved to a slight extent by light from store windows. At the corner of Broad and Market Streets, the busiest corner in New Jersey, it was very dark. The stores in the vicinity had all been lighted, but they threw but little light upon the streets. The Traction Company, which has a dozen lines converging at this point, furnished a few headlights in an effort to pierce the darkness.

Up and down the two wide streets the stores were all lighted up so that the sidewalks were comparatively light. Most of the merchants left lights burning in their windows all night for the benefit of those on the sidewalks.

In the residence streets for miles there was not a light. In some of the streets from which the lamposts had not been removed the lamps were lighted. In most streets, however, the posts were taken down long ago.

COL. WARING IN NEWPORT.

He Describes His Work in the Street Cleaning Department.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29.—Col. George E. Waring, Jr., New York's Street Cleaning Commissioner, spoke to-night before his fellow-townsmen of Newport, the Business Men's Association. He said he had returned to give an account of his stewardship and a sketch of his experience in cleaning the streets of New York, a work that he now, after two years, for the first time felt that he was accomplishing.

When Mayor Strong tendered him the appointment he told him he would accept if he could have his own way, and with this agreement he began his work. The Mayor, whom Col. Waring characterized as a solid, level-headed gentleman, had kept his compact, and, moreover, had stood by him. Col. Waring told of the hundreds of applications for appointment, including at least one with the Mayor's indorsement, which he had ignored; of his trials with contractors who had soft things under Tammany; of his discussion with the Grand Army of the Republic, and of his fight with the truckmen. In speaking of his trouble with the Grand Army, Col. Waring said that he really made an impolite remark regarding some of its members, and after Mayor Strong had received 160 requests to remove him, he had learned that his position was for a time really insecure.

Col. Waring claimed that the Five Points and other parts of New York, formerly kept in a filthy condition, were now as clean as Murray Hill, and they would be kept so as long as he was in charge of the Department of Street Cleaning. He spoke highly of the humble employes, half of whom were formerly ragamuffins, but who now, as a body of men, averaged higher than any of its size in the world. He spoke also of the former department under Tammany and its abuses, but he claimed that now should Tammany ever again get control of New York, they would not dare to take up the street cleaning lest a monumental weakness in their methods be shown up. Employes of the department formerly held their positions by voting as they were told to vote, by paying tribute to Tammany. Now merit was the only qualification.

A Wife Murderer Well Guarded.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., Dec. 29.—Word has been received here that Charles Herndon, the man who brutally murdered his wife at the home of his brother-in-law, on Jellico Creek, this county, a few days ago, is in a house near Flat Lick, Knox County, with several desperate characters, who swear they will die before they will be taken. The house is being well guarded by a party of determined men, who do not intend to let him escape. They will probably have to kill him, as he has said he will never be arrested.

To Honor the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Secretary of War Lamont has ordered the corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point to proceed to Washington at the proper time to participate in the inauguration ceremonies of the President-elect. It is understood that Secretary Herbert will order the cadets of the Naval Academy to Washington at the same time. The two corps will probably be quartered in the State, War and Navy Building.

INTRODUCING THE ....

New Light Little Cigars.

A Short, Exquisite Smoke.

THE EFFECT. The pronounced superiority of these little cigars will be appreciated by all desiring a cool, mellow and fragrant smoke.

THE CAUSE. These little cigars represent a careful blend of the choicest and most select leaf, manufactured in the highest degree of the art.

10 for 10c.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ASHLEY W. COLE APPOINTED.

Made State Railroad Commissioner by Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Gov. Morton this morning appointed his private secretary, Col. Ashley W. Cole, as a State Railroad Commissioner, to succeed Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, resigned. Col. Cole will serve until Mr. Beardsley's term expires, on Jan. 29 next, when Gov. Black will appoint him for a full term of five years, at $8,000 annual salary and expenses. Col. Cole will take the oath of office to-morrow or Thursday.

Col. Ashley W. Cole was born in Forest of Bere, Hampshire, England, on Nov. 22, 1841. He lived in England until he was eight years of age. He came with his parents to the United States in 1849, and was educated in the public schools of New York City. His aim was to become a journalist, but before entering upon his profession he enlisted in the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, and served throughout the war. His service ended in 1865, and he then was employed on The New York Herald. He was connected with that paper until 1874, acting in the meantime as city editor, when he joined the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In 1875 he was appointed Albany correspondent of THE TIMES. In 1884 he returned to The Herald. While in that paper's employ he traveled for sixteen months in South America, writing letters about its political condition. About this time he wrote a noteworthy interview with Dom Pedro.

Subsequently Mr. Cole was connected with THE TIMES as a reporter. In 1887 he became the city editor of The Press. At the time of his appointment by Gov. Morton as private secretary he was manager of the New York News Bureau.

HAND TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Six Games in the Second Round Played Yesterday.

Six games were played yesterday in the series of the second round in the hand tennis championships of the New York Athletic Club. Only one game was at all close, the first game between G. F. Booth and G. M. Boynton. The score was 25 to 24 in favor of Mr. Booth.

Boynton braced up in the second and third games, and took his opponent into camp.

The other games gave a victory to F. L. Donohue over C. G. Bothner. The scores follow:

BOTHNER VS. DONOHUE.

First Game.

C. G. Bothner— 2 0 0 0 0 3 2 6 2 0 0 0—15
F. L. Donohue— 0 3 1 1 0 5 3 1 9 0 1 1—25

Second Game.

Bothner— 3 1 3 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—25
Donohue— 1 4 0 0 2 0 6 1 3 0 0 0 0 3—20

Third Game.

Bothner— 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 0—9
Donohue— 8 0 6 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—25

BOOTH VS. BOYNTON.

First Game.

G. F. Booth— 1 0 2 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 1 0 0 5 3 3—25
G. M. Boynton— 1 1 6 3 0 2 0 4 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—24

Second Game.

Booth— 1 3 1 1 0—6
Boynton— 7 0 8 4 6—25

Third Game.

Booth— 4 1 3 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 4 0 0 0—18
Boynton— 2 7 1 2 1 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 6 1—25

Eight contestants remain eligible for the second round, and the games will be played daily.

Athletes Settle Differences.

The differences between the Amateur Athletic Union and certain regimental athletic associations have at last been brought to an end. A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union was held at the Astor House last evening, and the applications for reinstatement of many well-known soldier athletes were received and acted upon. The members of the board are of the opinion that the result will be particularly beneficial to amateur sport. The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association requested the reinstatement of all of its men, and the request was granted. The Seventh gave as a reason for asking reinstatement that its athletes wished to take part in the military tournament which will be held in Madison Square Garden from Jan. 11 to 16. The Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiment athletes applied as individuals for reinstatement. The Treasurer's report to date showed that there was $430.51 in the treasury. The Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association and the Cathedral Literary and Athletic Association sent in their resignations, which were accepted. The appended sanctions were granted: Jan. 11 to 16, military, athletic, and cycling tournament, Madison Square Garden; Jan. 11, New West Side Athletic Club, boxing tournament; Jan. 23, Fourteenth Regiment games; Feb. 13, New Jersey Athletic Club games; Feb. 17, 22, and 24, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Boxing at Bohemian Club.

The boxing bouts at the Bohemian Sporting Club last evening were enlivened by some fierce fighting, one contest resulting in a knockout in fifty-six seconds. In this bout Frank Holden of Philadelphia, was the victor over James Austin of Newark, both colored. The other bouts resulted as follows: "Eddie" Behan of Newark defeated "Ed" Hayes of this city in eight rounds at catch weights; George Fagan of this city and "Tom" Costello of Chicago fought six rounds to a draw; "Billy" Rochfort of Chicago was defeated by "Jack" Foley of this city in two rounds, the referee stopping the contest when it was evident Foley could win easily; Harry Seaman defeated "Jack" Wrenn after fighting two minutes and forty-five seconds in the fourth round—the latter quitting.

New Greenwood Clubhouse.

The Greenwood Athletic Club's new clubhouse, in Twenty-fifth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn, will be opened Saturday night, Jan. 9, with a boxing entertainment. Over $3,000 will be expended in fitting up the club's plant.

MEN WHO MAKE HISTORY

DR. STORRS'S TRIBUTE TO THREE SILENT CONTRIBUTORS.

Many Interesting Papers Read Yesterday at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association.

The American Historical Association began its twelfth annual meeting yesterday in Hamilton Hall, at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. This is the first meeting of the association in New York, all previous meetings having been held in Washington since 1889, when the association was made an adjunct to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, President of the association, was in the chair when the session opened, and immediately introduced President Ethelbert D. Warfield of Lafayette College, who read a paper on "Philip Melanchthon as Humanist and Reformer." The new rule of the society permitting discussion on the papers was then introduced, and Prof. Henry M. Baird of the New York University made a few remarks.

Dr. David Murray of New Brunswick, N. J., followed with a paper on "The Anti-Rent Episode in the State of New York." The object of this paper was to give an account of the causes which led to the disturbance in the leasehold counties of New York from 1839 to 1846, to give a connected narration of these disturbances, and to enumerate the legislative and judicial proceedings which finally put an end to the troubles.

The next paper, "Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts," was read by Prof. G. H. Haynes of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. In this paper a complete account of the November election of 1854 in Massachusetts is given, and the Legislature which was landed by the sweeping majority of the American Party, popularly dubbed the Know-Nothings, in the State House is discussed. The fact is demonstrated that the legislators were almost to a man inexperienced and incompetent shop hands, clerks, teachers, and clergymen, and were absolutely without leaders, the result of which became apparent in the struggle ending in the election of Henry Wilson to the United States Senate.

The last paper of the session was read by Charles Henry Hart, and was entitled "Defaced, Not Destroyed! Peale's Original Whole-Length Portrait of Washington." In this the author proposes to prove that the portrait which was reported to have been destroyed still exists, and is in the possession of a certain Mr. McCown.

Dr. Storrs's Annual Address.

The evening session took place in the hall of the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street, when Dr. Storrs delivered his annual address. After gratefully acknowledging the honor of his election to the Presidency of the association for the current year, he announced as the subject of his address the tribute he desired to pay to that vast, silent contribution on the part of men less conspicuous in historical annals, to the formation of important epochs in American history. He chose three men as particularly important instances of men who, while modest in demeanor and comparatively unknown to others than students of history, had, by their force of determination and superior intellect, brought about decisive results at times critical to the maintenance of the integrity of the Nation.

He first dwelt upon the achievements of Eleazar Wheelock, the founder of the Indian School at Dartmouth, which later developed into that famous institution of learning, and was the alma mater of the foremost men in the history of the United States.

His second example was Menasseh Cutler, the plain, orthodox minister of South Ipswich, Mass., who was virtually the creator of that magnificent ordinance which built up, upon a firm basis, the great Northwest.

The last of this trio was Dr. Marcus Whitman, the missionary pioneer, to whom Dr. Storrs gave the credit of bringing about the settling of the far West to the Pacific slope. In the course of the address many interesting historical events were brought out with minute details and the most picturesque rhetorics.

Gen. J. G. Wilson followed with eulogies of the members of the association who had died in the past year. One was Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner, the founder of the famous Toner Medical lectures in the Smithsonian Institution; another was Dr. George Brown Good, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Superintendent of the Museum.

To be Joined to the Association.

The American Society of Church History began its ninth and last annual meeting yesterday afternoon, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University. It was then decided to unite with the American Historical Association as a body, both life and annual members of the Society of Church History to become such members of the Historical Association. Hereafter there will be in the latter organization a church history section, with its own Chairman and Secretary.

Papers were read yesterday by Prof. Henry Clay Sheldon of Boston, Guy Carleton Lee of Baltimore, and Joseph Cullen Ayer, Jr., of Nantucket, Mass. Other papers are to be read at the final session to-day.

YONKERS MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Business Troubles May Have Caused Temporary Insanity.

YONKERS, Dec. 29.—John Pagan, a prominent business man, committed suicide at his home this morning by shooting himself in the brain. Mr. Pagan was sixty-five years old and had been troubled recently over business affairs.

He lived with his son-in-law, B. A. Hoyt, at 92 Warburton Avenue. Mr. Pagan left the room while the family were at breakfast this morning and went up stairs. A few minutes afterward the report of a pistol was heard, and when the family ran up stairs they found Mr. Pagan dead. Coroner Miles, who was notified, said that death must have been instantaneous.

Mr. Pagan was one of the best-known Prohibitionists in this vicinity, and had done much during his lifetime to aid the cause of cold water. Some years since his health broke down, and he was compelled to give up business and go West to regain it. He returned after a time, but broke down a second time, and had not been a well man since.

He was a former Alderman of this city and took a deep interest in the Young Men's Christian Association and the First Reformed Church. He had indorsed paper of the First Reformed Church. This and a recent real estate transaction by which he lost money are supposed to have produced temporary insanity. Mr. Pagan was a widower.

Gen. McCook Visits McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Gen. Anson G. McCook of New York arrived here this noon from Cleveland, where he had been visiting his school fellow, Mr. Hanna. He was met at the station by the McKinley carriage and taken to the house, where he lunched with the President-elect. The New York situation was discussed at length.

A New Japanese Steamer Line.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The American Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, announces the arrival there of the pioneer steamer of a new line of steamers just established by the principal Japanese steamship company, which owns seventy ocean-going vessels. The steamers will make the voyage between that port and Yokohama, a distance of 7,000 miles, in about 28 days. The cargo of the first vessel consisted largely of porcelain pottery, lacquer work, and fish oil destined for New Zealand. Consul Bell considers this a significant instance of Japanese progress.

"So adequate a combination of ability and of interest, of timeliness and of permanency, of criticism and of description, of fiction and of history, and, finally, of literature and of art, is not attained by any other magazine."—Boston Herald, Dec 13, 1896.

JANUARY CENTURY

Ready to-day, Contains:

An Instalment of the Widely Read Serial,
The Most Important Series of Papers for Americans Now Appearing,

"CAMPAIGNING WITH GRANT,"

By Gen. Horace Porter.

Grant's Third Day in the Wilderness. Hail to the Chief! A Midnight Ride. Grant Roughs it with the Troops.

"I shall take no backward steps." How a Famous Message was Dispatched. Scenes at the "Bloody Angle."

"The most interesting picture of the famous hero which has yet been presented."—The Advance, Chicago.

Speech and Speech-Reading for the Deaf.

The latest methods of instructing deaf children, with special reference to the experience of Helen Keller. Illustrated by Irving Wiles.

A Rose of Yesterday.
By F. Marion Crawford.

The third instalment of Mr. Crawford's new novel. A study of divorce.

The Absurdity of War.

"The last remnant of man's mode of deciding disputes in the animal or savage state." By E. L. Godkin.

Napoleon's Interest in the Battle of New Orleans.

With a Description of the Battle by General Andrew Jackson.

The battle of New Orleans, in which 2,117 British soldiers and 13 Americans were killed and wounded, excited the interest of Europe, especially of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was in Elba at the time. General Jackson wrote a personal letter to James Monroe, which describes the battle, and which was read by Napoleon. It is believed that this letter, which is of extraordinary interest, has never before appeared in print.

Dr. Weir Mitchell's Great Story of the Revolutionary War,

"HUGH WYNNE, FREE QUAKER,"

With a Synopsis of the Chapters already Published in November and December.

This story is attracting universal attention. The present instalment contains two thrilling episodes in the life of its young Quaker hero just before the outbreak of the Revolution.

Lenbach, the Painter.

A beautifully illustrated article on a famous German painter, with his portrait of Bismarck, engraved by Henry Wolf, as the frontispiece.

Public Spirit in Modern Athens

Contributed by Mr. Bikélas, the leading literary man of Greece. With twelve beautiful illustrations by Castaigne.

A Girl of Modern Tyre.
By Hamlin Garland,
Author of "Main Traveled Roads," etc.

COMPLETE STORIES.

The Lights of Sitka.
By Chester Bailey Fernald,
Author of "The Cat and the Cherub," etc.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON ADMIRAL NELSON.

The story of "Nelson in the Battle of the Nile," by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, the well-known author of "Influence of Sea Power in History." Illustrated with pictures and diagrams.

An American Composer.
By Henry T. Finck,

A sketch of Mr. Edward A. MacDowell, recently called to the new professorship of music at Columbia University.

Summer at Christmas-tide.
By Julian Hawthorne,

An interesting article describing Winter life in the island of Jamaica. With six illustrations by Gilbert Gaul.

This is the Subscription Season.

On and after the issue of the January number new subscribers may obtain the November and December Century (beginning the volume) free of charge on request. All dealers fill subscriptions on these terms, or remittance may be made direct to the publishers. Price, $4.00 a year; single numbers, 35 cents. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

THE TALMUD IN ENGLISH.

A Company to Publish a Translation of the Babylonian Text.

A company for the publication of a forthcoming translation of the Babylonian Talmud has been incorporated, under the name of the Talmud Publishing Company. The principal organizer of this company is Daniel P. Hays of 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and the other incorporators are George E. Groscup of 168 West Eighty-first Street and Dr. Michael L. Rodkinson of Cincinnati, the translator of the work. The stock consists of 200 shares at $50 a share. Several shares have already been sold, but the company is in no hurry to dispose of the stock, and is looking for a competent publisher. It will then issue the work, in bi-monthly volumes, at $2.50 per volume. Dr. Rodkinson has already translated six volumes out of the twenty that make up the Babylonian Talmud.

Several days ago Dr. Rodkinson received a letter from a friend who is a prominent attorney in St. Petersburg, Russia, telling him that a wealthy client of his, Dr. Raqovin, had subscribed 50,000 rubles, to be paid to him for the translation of the Talmud into the Russian language. The money has been deposited in St. Petersburg, and the necessary papers have been drawn up. Dr. Raqovin has also made a clause in his will to the effect that if he should die before the completion of one-half of the translation of the Talmud into Russian, under the direction of Dr. Rodkinson, that gentleman should receive 25,000 rubles and the remainder of the 50,000 rubles upon the completion of the second half.

"The donor of this large sum of money," said Dr. Rodkinson, "is a thorough Hebrew scholar, and a master of the English language, and it was after reading the first volume of the translation that he made the offer. Dr. Raqovin is desirous of giving the Russian public an opportunity to read the Talmud in their native language. The Emperor Nicholas, during his lifetime, offered 100,000 rubles for a translation of the Talmud into the Russian, and paid a Dr. Pinner 20,000 rubles for a translation of one volume into German."

ROBBED IN AN ELEVATOR.

A Chicago Cashier Loses $540 in a Business Building.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—While the slow-moving elevator in the building of the Central Steam Laundry Company, West Monroe and Jefferson Streets, was ascending from the first floor at 3 o'clock this afternoon, two of its five occupants covered the other three with revolvers.

They took from Joseph Spanheimer, cashier of the laundry company, a satchel containing $540, forced the elevator boy to lower the cage, and escaped with their plunder. They sped south to an alley at the end of the building, into which they turned.

H. A. Vurplitt followed them into the alley, but the robbers turned upon him with their weapons and forced him to halt, while they climbed a fence, bearing the satchel full of money with them, and disappeared.

Cashier Spanheimer left the office early in the afternoon to secure money for the weekly pay roll. He drew some cash at the bank and was paid a large amount by the Wagner Palace Car Company. The robbers evidently followed him from both places.

All the cash was placed in the satchel, which Spanheimer bore in his left hand, while his right hand was closed over a revolver in his overcoat pocket. He did not have an opportunity to use the weapon when occasion came, for one of the robbers took it from him.

Counterfeit Ten-Dollar Note.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department reports the discovery of a new counterfeit ten-dollar National bank note. It is a photographic reproduction of a note issued by the Union National Bank of Detroit, Mich., Check Letter B, series of 1882, signed by W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and C. N. Jordan, Treasurer. Chief Hazen of the Secret Service says it is the product of the same hand as a counterfeit note of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, recently discovered.

The Interest Rate in Indiana.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

A bill will be introduced in our Legislature reducing the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent. on special contract and 5 per cent. in all other cases. As labor and the price of all kinds of products have been sharply reduced, there is no reason why a reduction of interest should not be also made.

JANITOR BRADY'S PERIL.

Small Damage Caused by a Fire at the Consolidated Exchange.

Edward T. Brady, janitor of the Consolidated Exchange Building, who lives with his family in quarters specially constructed for them on the roof of the building, was awakened at 3:20 o'clock yesterday morning by the smell of smoke. Almost at the same moment, Policeman Coakley, on duty on Broadway, saw little spirals of smoke oozing from the windows of the third floor, and rang the alarm bell to awaken the janitor. Brady signaled that he was on the alert, and then started to locate the fire, while the policeman called out the Fire Department.

Mr. Brady's family consists of his wife, a daughter, aged eighteen years; two sons, aged sixteen and four years; two dogs, two cats, a green parrot with a pirate's vocabulary; two canaries, and a land tortoise. As soon as he had looked down the elevator shaft and saw the light of what appeared to be a big fire, he awakened the members of his

COTTON DUTIES DISCUSSED

CONTINUATION OF THE TARIFF HEARING AT WASHINGTON.

Revision of the Schedule Asked by Many Interests—Protection Wanted Against Egypt by Mississippi Valley Growers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The tariff hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-day was on Schedule I—"cotton manufactures."

The first section of the schedule relates to the duty on cotton thread and carded yarns, and on warps or warp yarn. The gentlemen who were present to enlighten the committee in regard to those manufactures were Messrs. Andrew B. Sanford, R. C. Kerr, and W. D. Howland, representing the Cotton Spinners' Association of Fall River, Mass., and Messrs. J. A. Campbell, J. C. Young, and P. J. McNally of Manayunk, Penn. Mr. Sanford stated the views of the Cotton Spinners' Association, and was subjected to close questioning on the part of the two Democratic members.

Mr. Sanford said that the provisos placed in the present tariff bill had practically made it an ad valorem measure. It was simply impossible for the spinners of this country to put out any fine yarns. As far as these yarns went, the bill was inoperative, and the mills had been compelled to stop the making of fine yarns and try the making of coarse goods, for which their machinery was not adapted. Under the present bill fine yarns imported were undervalued. The manufacturer was injured and the Government was deprived of much revenue. The Cotton Spinners' Association would be willing to have the present rates on cotton yarns remain if the provisos in the law regarding them were stricken out. The importation of these yarns had increased from some 700,000 pounds in 1894 to over 2,000,000 pounds this year.

The paragraph in the present law complained of provides that in no case shall the duty levied exceed 8 cents per pound on yarns valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound nor exceeding 15 cents per pound on yarns valued at over 25 cents per pound and not exceeding 40 cents per pound: Provided further, that on all yarns valued at more than 40 cents per pound there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton-Cloth Makers' Demands.

S. B. Chace of Fall River, Mass., spoke for the makers of cotton cloth. They were not sufficiently protected on the fine end of the business, he said, and would ask for a few amendments to the present law in this direction. They wanted a new classification for cloths exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, otherwise they were satisfied with the present duties. They also desired to have goods known as "figured weaves" specially provided for. This was a new branch of the industry, and the figure doubled the value of the goods.

Another matter he wished to call attention to was the importation of plain cloth marked off in colored squares the size of handkerchiefs, as handkerchiefs. Fine cloth was imported in this way, dutiable as common handkerchiefs. As soon as imported, these goods were sent to be bleached, the lines being taken out, after which they could be used for any purpose. In this way great frauds were perpetrated. He complained bitterly of ad valorem duties and the undervaluation practiced under them.

Answering Mr. McMillin, he said that as the process of manufacture improved the price of goods fell. Competition was so sharp in the United States that it would keep prices down even if a prohibitory duty was placed on the goods.

Replying to Mr. Dingley, he said that during the past two years he had been forced to import fine yarns, as no maker in this country could supply them at a price as low as that at which they could be imported.

His attention was called by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama to statements of several authorities to the effect that labor was better paid in Europe. He did not agree with this. On the other hand, he said he was positive the American laborers were the better paid.

Needs of Stocking Makers.

Robert Pilling of Philadelphia, a maker of stockings and underwear, said that later he would submit a statement covering what hosemakers desired. The present law was not satisfactory, especially on "fashion goods." On underwear no change would be asked. He requested the committee to strike from the stocking schedule Clause 261: This covered a class of "old cut" goods made on knitting frames. They were no longer made, and could not be sold, but if the clause remained it might prove a loophole for fraudulent importations.

Referring to labor, he said that here it was paid four times as much as it was in Germany, the great competitor in the stocking trade. For years, he said, our people had been struggling to supply the "fashion goods," and were beginning to get foothold, but under the present tariff law they could not succeed. The "seamless" machine, an American invention, was now being made abroad, and this added greatly to the competition.

R. W. Cooper of Olneyville, R. I., a manufacturer of the finer grade of stockings, asked for a tariff of 40 cents per dozen and 80 per cent. ad valorem on all goods costing $1.50 per dozen and under. The cost of making goods here was three times as great as it was in Germany, and the rate asked for would exactly equalize conditions in the two countries, and put our people on the same footing. His company had been doing business for twelve years, and had never paid a dividend. It was beginning to get on its feet under the McKinley law, but under the present tariff had just managed to exist.

James Talcott, representing the American Hosiery Company of New Britain, Conn., said that under the present tariff his industry had been very much depressed, and the mill will either be stopped or run on limited production. His company made fine "full fashion" goods. This class of goods could be made to pay a handsome revenue if the makers of them in this country were protected. He had no rates to suggest at present, but would send them in later.

W. H. Bliyen of the Philadelphia Knitting Mills Company agreed with Mr. Talcott, and with him would submit rates.

Cotton Growers Heard.

W. R. Craig of Mississippi, on behalf of producers of "extra staple" cotton of the Mississippi Valley, asked for protection against Egyptian cotton. This cotton, he said, came into direct competition with the domestic product, and to a large extent had driven the domestic growers out. In some way, he asserted, the foreigners always managed to undersell the domestic producers just enough to get their goods in. The domestic cotton was used in the finer grades of goods, and was one of the industries which could be protected without damage to any one. It was a growing industry, and a moderate protection was asked for it. He thought 3 cents per pound would suffice. An ad valorem duty would be worthless. A large percentage of the mills now being erected were for the purpose of spinning this fine cotton, and if fostered the industry had a bright future. The item of labor entered largely into the question—that in Egypt being of the pauper class. American cotton would do the work as good, if not better, than the Egyptian article, and would be of great benefit to the farmers of the South.

C. P. Baker, Treasurer of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, said that the Egyptian cotton was used in preference to the American product, as there was less waste in working it. The two cottons could not always be used for the same purpose. The American article could not entirely take the place of the Egyptian product.

Mr. Wheeler asked if the South would not be selling its birthright for a mess of pottage to ask for this.

Mr. Baker replied that he would not like to say. Mr Wheeler was asked what this birthright was.

He replied: "Free trade and free institutions."

E. F. Stoner of Wrightsville, Penn., a manufacturer of embroidery goods, lace curtains, &c., requested protection for an "infant industry." His company, he said, had started under the McKinley law, which gave hardly sufficient protection, but under the present tariff the company had just managed to live. The goods were now classed with laces, edging, &c., and he suggested a separate paragraph covering them, with a specific rate to offset the cost of the raw material and an ad valorem duty to cover the difference in the cost of labor.

W. H. Chapman of East Hampton, Mass., a maker of silk buttons, said that he did not desire any change in the present law so long as the articles he was interested in remained in the silk and woolen schedules. If any changes were made, he desired the benefit of whatever they might be.

James Talcott of New York said that in connection with silks he desired to repeat what he had said regarding cotton. He wanted protection enough to pay for running machinery.

W. H. Bilyeu of the Philadelphia Knitting Company desired the rate on silk hosiery advanced to where it had been under the McKinley law. The goods, he declared, were a luxury, and a tariff on them would not be felt.

Advalorem and Specific Duties.

E. C. Hovey, representing the textile industries, spoke on ad valorem and specific duties. He asked that in the preparation of the new bill the committee do what it could to frame a law which would prevent undervaluation and frauds on the revenue.

Every specific duty made, he said, was a step in the right direction. He recognized the fact that it was almost impossible to make all duties specific, but urged the committee, in the preparation of the various clauses, to close every loophole possible by which frauds could creep in. So long as a "stool pigeon," he said, is permitted to stand as the importer, so long will the United States be defrauded. The records of the New York Custom House, he continued, show that large quantities of goods are imported annually in which the real importer never appears, the work being done by the "stool pigeon." This was a matter of great importance, and could not receive too careful attention.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when the sugar schedule will be taken up.

DUBOIS GETS DEMOCRATIC AID.

National Committee Desires the Senator's Re-election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Senator Dubois of Idaho left for his State last night to look after his interests in the coming election of a Senator.

For several days Senator Dubois has been in conference with Democratic leaders, and it is said that as a result of these consultations he has secured the support of the party so far as the National Committee can throw it to him.

It was decided that Mr. C. A. Walsh of Iowa, Secretary of the National Committee, should represent that organization at the Idaho State Capitol. Senator Dubois is now on his way West, and will be met at Omaha by Mr. Walsh.

The Idaho Legislature consists of twenty-three Populists, twenty-two silver Republicans, twenty-four Democrats, and one gold Republican. Of these, twenty-two silver Republicans were pledged to Dubois by their county conventions; he likewise has the pledges of six Democrats and one Populist. This gives him a total of 29 votes in the Legislature, or 7 short of enough to elect him. Whether sufficient votes can be got from the Democrats to pull him through is a question that has not yet been satisfactorily answered.

The Democrats and Populists made a straight fusion in the State, and the Democratic State Convention passed a resolution declaring that the Democrats should use all honorable means to elect a Populist to the United States Senate. Many of the Democratic County Conventions indorsed this plank, and that is the stumbling block to the men who would now, it is said, like to break away from the implied pledge. The Democrats, however, say they got the worst of the fusion, and were compelled to give up one-half the State officers, the Congressmen and the United States Senator. This one-sided agreement is distasteful to many of them, and from this dissatisfied element are expected the seven votes Senator Dubois needs.

FOUR FORTUNATE CONVICTS.

A Pardon and Three Commutations by Gov. Morton.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Several convicts in Auburn Prison have received happy New Year's remembrances from Gov. Morton in the shape of pardons and commutations. Another installment arrived to-day, comprising one pardon and three commutations for long-term men.

A pardon was received by Henry E. B. Pardee, an Ontario County forger who entered prison in June, 1894, under sentence of six years. He was discharged at once. The terms of the prisoners who received commutations will not expire for some time yet. Theodore Benjamin is serving a life sentence for murder in the second degree. He came from Lowville, Lewis County, Dec. 15, 1886, and his sentence was commuted to sixteen years and six months. With the regular commutation for good behavior he will be released from prison March 19, 1897.

William E. Heim came from Oneida County under a twenty years' sentence for burglary and grand larceny. The Governor reduced the sentence to eight years. Heim will go home June 17, 1896.

Charles Warner is a Queens County burglar and a Sing Sing transfer. In September, 1890, he commenced a term of seventeen years and six months, which has been commuted to thirteen years. He will regain his liberty Oct. 25, 1899. Warner is the man who saved the life of Keeper Jenkins when attacked by a Chinese convict named Lung Poi.

A RELIGIOUS MANIAC'S DEED.

He Tries to Kill His Son and Burn Himself with Him.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 29.—While suffering from religious mania to-day Isaac H. Douglass, a well-to-do farmer of Voluntown, attempted to kill his son, who is about thirty years old and somewhat weak-minded, by striking him with an axe, making four wounds on his head. He then built a fierce fire and was making preparations to burn his own body and that of his son, when the neighbors discovered smoke issuing from the windows and broke into the house in time to rescue both.

The son's skull is partially fractured by two of the wounds, and Dr. S. H. Holmes, who is attending him, looks for his death before morning, from the shock and loss of blood. The elder Douglass will be committed to the insane asylum. He claims that he was influenced by a spirit to kill his son and himself.

An Actress Commits Suicide.

Myra Corrigan, twenty-three years old, an actress, committed suicide last evening in the presence of her husband, Emmett Corrigan, an actor, by drinking carbolic acid, in their apartments, at 232 West Twenty-fourth Street. The couple had invested all their savings in a theatrical company, which went on the road several weeks ago. It proved a failure and they lost all their money. Since their return to New York, ten days ago, Mrs. Corrigan appeared to be despondent over the loss, and this probably led to her suicide.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Exclusive styles, unsurpassed for beauty and durability. Factory Prices.

GAS IN FOREIGN CITIES

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Some Striking Results of Municipal Ownership as Shown by Dr. Shaw—Cheap Gas Stoves Increase the Demand—Ready for Electricity.

The demand for cheaper gas in New York City will be made to the Legislature this Winter in several different forms by advocates of various projects for accomplishing the reform. All friends of the reform movement agree that it shall be dollar gas at the most, although many believe in still further cheapening the supply by bringing about municipal ownership.

The provisions of the Greater New York charter on the subject will bring out vigorous debate, with the prospect of little party alignment. Both Democratic and Republican members have announced their intention to introduce bills, some of which favor prices still lower than $1, others local control, and others municipal ownership. The Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen will present a bill to the Legislature asking for authority to obtain from the gas companies all facts bearing on the cost of manufacture and distribution, to be used for the guidance of the committee in its future efforts to obtain a reduction in price. Until the committee is empowered to proceed with this investigation the only statistics available for its consideration are those furnished by other cities in which municipal control is in force.

Private corporations are supplying other American cities with gas cheaper than it is furnished in New York, although there are a few cities in which companies, monopolizing the supply, charge more than the New York price. In Rochester, N. Y., where the illuminating of the city is controlled by a single consolidated company, the price is $1.40 per thousand cubic feet. This price applies to both illuminating and fuel gas, but there is a discount in illuminating gas of 15 cents per thousand if the monthly bill is paid in ten days, and a discount of 40 cents on fuel gas under the same conditions. These discounts bring the net prices to $1.25 and $1 per thousand. The same mains are used for both kinds of gas, but separate meters are used. Several thousand ranges for domestic use were distributed by the Rochester company among its customers recently upon the agreement that they would use not less than six dollars' worth of fuel gas a year, the ranges remaining the property of the company.

Competition between private companies in Kansas City reduced the price of gas to consumers to 50 cents per thousand, until by a combination of interests they raised it to $1. Municipal gas plants in Philadelphia and Richmond supply gas profitably at $1, and in Wheeling at 75 cents. European cities were the first to undertake municipal ownership, and it is there the most striking results have been obtained.

Municipal Control in Glasgow.

The City of Glasgow, Scotland, is referred to by Dr. Albert Shaw, in his "Municipal Government in Great Britain," as the greatest municipal organism in Great Britain, not excepting London. Concerning the municipal assumption of gas supply in Glasgow he writes:

"Having made the waterworks a grand success, having next begun a corporation park system, and having entered vigorously and hopefully upon elaborate schemes of sanitary and city improvement, Glasgow, in 1869, transferred the gas supply to the city corporation from private hands, to be managed by the council as an ordinary department. Twenty-five years of management by the authorities has given unmitigated satisfaction to all the citizens of Glasgow. The quantity of gas sold has increased from 1,026,000,000 feet in 1869-70, the corporation's first year, to 3,126,000,000 in 1890-91, an increase of 170 per cent., while the population supplied has grown only, perhaps, 25 or 30 per cent. In 1869-70 the amount manufactured was 20 per cent. greater than the amount sold, or accounted for. Since then the leakage has decreased to 10 per cent. More than 140,000 meters are in use, and as it is not the policy of the corporation to charge its consumers for more than they actually receive it is inevitable that there should be a considerable percentage of loss in delivery. From $1.14 per thousand feet, which was charged in 1869-70, the corporation has been able to make reductions year by year until, for several years prior to 1891 the price has been fixed at 90 cents. No one will claim that a private company would have made these reductions while continuing to supply a satisfactory quality of gas, especially in view of the fact that the price of gas-making coal has greatly increased.

"Yet the department has been able to construct new works, (it now owns four immense establishments,) pay its interest charges and running expenses, write off large sums every year for depreciation of works, pipes and meters, and accumulate a sinking fund capable of paying off capital indebtedness as it matures. The total indebtedness was at the highest point in 1875, when it reached $5,300,000. The net debt is now reduced to about $2,400,000, which is very much more than covered, of course, by the value of the plant. Whatever competition gas as an illuminant may have to face in the future, the Glasgow corporation works have reached a point of perfect financial security.

"In the rather gloomy Winter climate of Glasgow, which necessitates a large use of artificial light, cheap gas in all the tenements, however humble, and in every passageway, is a great blessing, and the more than doubling of the per capita use means a vast increase in comfort and happiness that defies statistical expression. Great wisdom and humanity have been shown, therefore, in the policy of smaller earnings and a less rapid debt paying for the sake of a more rapid reduction of the charge to consumers, and a more rapid growth of the total consumption.

Gas Stoves Furnished at Low Rates.

"These considerations of the general good which dominate the public control of such services as those of light and water can have only small weight in the counsels of a private money-making corporation, and herein lies perhaps the most fundamental reason for the municipal assumption of such functions. No other city in the world, at least outside of Scotland, can at all compare with Glasgow in the universality of the use of gas in the homes of the working classes.

"It remains to speak of the recent experiment of the Glasgow Gas Department in supplying gas cooking stoves, either selling them at about cost price or renting them at a moderate charge by the year, half year, or quarter. To understand the local application of this experiment, it is necessary to know that fully 70 per cent. of the people of Glasgow live in houses of one or two rooms, using the same fire for cooking and heating, but spending little for heat during eight months of the year. All these houses are fitted with gas for illumination. The city recovers in rents a fair interest and depreciation charge on its investment in stoves, and is at the same time extending its market for gas. Since 1885 this business has gone on briskly, the city having a large sum invested in stoves.

"During the year 1887-8 there were sold 1,193 heating and cooking appliances, and 1,465 were rented. In 1892 the department had more than 8,000 gas stoves of its own on hire in tenements, houses, and had in the preceding seven years sold many thousands. This is not to be deemed a permanent feature of the Glasgow Gas Department, but really a passing bit of semi-commercial, semi-philanthropic enterprise to stimulate the use of gas as fuel in the abodes of the poor.

"The Glasgow authorities evidently look forward to a time when the use of electricity as an illuminant will to some extent supersede the demand for gas. So inevitable is the very general use of gas stoves and furnaces in the early future that no possible extension of the use of electricity for lighting purposes can render gas making and distributing plants superfluous. Meanwhile the municipal authorities of Glasgow have determined to monopolize the business of distributing electric light and power from central establishments. They obtained powers from Parliament in 1890 to undertake electric lighting. In 1892 they bought out the existing private company, and in 1893 they opened a large municipal plant in the heart of the city for supplying arc and incandescent lights to private consumers, as well as to streets and public buildings. The experiment is deemed satisfactory thus far, and this enterprise, which is under the management of the Gas Department, promises to have a great development in the early future."

What Manchester Has Done.

The oldest of all municipal gas plants—that of Manchester, England—was established in 1807, in the very early days of the introduction of gas as an illuminant. Dr. Shaw inspected the Manchester system and summarized his observations as follows:

"The gas business in Manchester has never been in private hands, but was begun by the local authorities. It has grown to enormous proportions, many neighboring townships being Manchester's customers for gas as well as for water. An area more than twice as great as the city itself is supplied with gas from the municipal retorts. The daily consumption in 1894 varied from 5,000,000 cubic feet a day to 22,500,000 in Winter. The ordinary price is 2s. 6d. (60 cents) per thousand feet. More than 81,000 private consumers and more than 15,000 public lamps are supplied. For the last year's operation the gasworks, besides furnishing public illumination at actual cost and the private supply at a moderate cost, earned above all expenses (renewal funds being reckoned as current expenditures) a clear sum of more than $500,000, of which nearly $200,000 was applied to interest and sinking fund payments on account of the capital investment, and more than $300,000 was paid over to the general City Treasury as net profits. In 1893 Manchester entered upon a plan of great enlargement and improvement of its gas plants, and in the course of a few years it is expected that several million dollars will be thus expended. The Manchester Gas Committee, like that of Glasgow and some other British cities, is doing all that it can to encourage the use of gas as fuel, and to that end rents many thousands of heating and cooking appliances. Like Glasgow also, the municipal authorities of Manchester have (in 1893) constructed a great central electric-lighting plant, and have entered definitely upon the policy of supplying electricity for public and private illumination and eventually also for power."

The City of Birmingham acquired ownership of the private gas plants for $10,000,000 in 1874. The first year's profits were about $170,000, and they have steadily advanced, until they are twice that amount.

"Yet it has been possible," writes Dr. Shaw, "to reduce since 1875 the price to consumers from about 75 cents per 1,000 feet to about 50 cents. This reduction and other favorable arrangements have promoted the diffusion of gas among the poorer classes. The municipality in 1889 conceded the eight-hour day to its employes (nearly 2,000) in the Gas Department, and in other respects there have accrued social as well as financial benefits from the policy of municipal operation.

NO VIOLENCE THREATENED.

The Meeting of the Unemployed in Denver Recently.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—The Executive Committee appointed at a meeting of the unemployed recently held here, met to-day, and after a heated discussion upon the criticism which some Eastern papers made upon the remarks of the leading speakers at that meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, It has been represented in some Eastern newspapers that at the recent mass meeting of the unemployed held in this city, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Tom Uzzle and the Rev. Myron W. Reed, which advocated physical violence as a remedy for the unemployed, and were incendiary and anarchistic character;

"Be it resolved, That this committee, representing the unemployed of Denver, do hereby stigmatize these charges as gross exaggerations and deliberate misrepresentations of what was said by the Revs. Reed and Uzzell. While we feel that the circumstances which caused the meeting to assemble warranted the use of strong and vigorous criticism, we deem it our duty in justice to the reverend gentlemen to declare emphatically that the construction placed upon their language was unjustifiable, and unfair to them and thousands assembled to hear them."

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY.

Proposition to Pay Thirty-five Cents on the Dollar Favorably Received.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—John G. Deshler, George A. Hay, Henry W. Heedy, Edwin R. Sharp, and Frank N. Hoffstott, a committee appointed by the creditors of the Columbus Buggy Company, recommend in a report made to-day that the creditors accept the proposition recently made by the company to pay 35 per cent. of the claims, 12½ per cent. cash, 12½ per cent. in ten months, and 10 per cent. in twenty months.

The committee calls attention to the fact that this proposition is not only largely in excess of the estimated liquidation value of the property, but is also in excess of the amount determined upon by the committee as a basis of composition and settlement.

The committee calls attention to the further fact that the assets have depreciated since appraisement, and that the costs of administration are large, owing to the scattered condition of the property.

The creditors look with favor on the proposal.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ala., Dec. 29.—In a wreck on the Eufala and Ozark Road to-day, Engineer Charles F. Higgins was killed, and Fireman Woods fatally injured.

BALLSTON SPA, Dec. 29.—John Kelly, a lamplighter employed on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, was struck by a freight train this morning and instantly killed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—H. C. Breed, a prominent resident of Phoenix, this county, was found dead in bed this mroning with a bullet hole in his temple and a revolver by his side.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Lansing W. Bancker, once a famous circus clown, died last night at the Philadelphia Almshouse, where he had been an inmate for two months. He was seventy-five years old.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 29.—Last night the Rev. K. T. Woodfolk, Waverly Harrison, Samuel Bowman, and Walter Brown, colored, left City Point in a rowboat to go to Bermuda Hundreds. The boat was capsized and all were drowned.

TISHOMINGO, Indian Territory, Dec. 29.—A special session of the Legislature has been called for Jan. 5 to hear reports of the committee appointed to confer with the Dawes Commission. It is understood the reports will oppose acceptance of the proposals made by the commission.

John Bigelow's Narrow Escape.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—John Bigelow and his two daughters narrowly escaped serious injury while sleighriding this afternoon. While proceeding along a road near this place the horses which Mr. Bigelow was driving became frightened at a number of children coasting, and ran away. The sleigh was overturned, and all were thrown down an embankment, but fortunately all escaped serious injury. The sleigh was smashed to pieces before the horses were caught.

Window-Glass Rates Discussed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Western Window Glass Association met at the Auditorium to-day. It was called into special session to discuss a scale of rates recently adopted, and which does not suit the jobbers. Joseph G. Sayre of Marion, Ind., and T. F. Hart of Muncie, Ind., are the executive officers of the Western Association, and said that a scale satisfactory to the jobbers as well as to the manufacturers would be agreed upon.

For the Monetary Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade this morning, President Allen was authorized to appoint five delegates to represent this city at the monetary convention in Indianapolis Jan. 12.

To Pay a Penalty for Dining

Is rather hard, isn't it? Yet how many are compelled to do this after every meal. Dyspepsia, that inexorable persecutor, never ceases to torment of its own volition, and rarely yields to ordinary medication. But tranquility of the stomach is in store for those who pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine corrective also remedies malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

HENDRICKS'S ATTACK ON THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

A Legal Move to Prevent Payment of a Dividend in His Action to Secure a State Investigation.

Mortimer Hendricks obtained yesterday, through Lawyer George Putnam Smith, from Justice Roger A. Pryor an order requiring the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company to show cause Dec. 31 why they should not be restrained from paying the quarterly dividend on Manhattan stock due Jan. 2. The proceedings in the Supreme Court were ex parte.

Mr. Hendricks's action is a sequel of his request to the Attorney General to bring a suit against the Manhattan Railway Company to prevent it from paying dividends and to account for past payments, which, Mr. Hendricks aserts, were illegal because they would be and have been in excess of the profits of the corporation. The Attorney General arranged, after several delays, to hear the case Jan. 2. This would be the day of the payment of the quarterly dividend, and the dividend would have been paid if matters remained as they were.

Regarding his complaint against the Manhattan Company and the order granted by Judge Pryor, Mr. Hendricks said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Wall Street seems to have the impression that I am suing the Directors of the Manhattan Company. That is not the case. I have simply drawn up a petition and presented it to the Attorney General of the State. In that petition I charge that the company has no right to pay a 6 per cent. dividend on its stock. I charge that the road does not earn so much, that it has no surplus to draw from, and that it is compelled to and does borrow money to pay its dividends.

"That is the substance of my petition, and after reciting my reasons, I ask the Attorney General to bring suit against the company for a receiver or to follow whatever other measures he may desire. The Attorney General has read my petition and has decided that my charges are of a sufficiently serious character to be further investigated. And for that reason he has set a date for a hearing, at which time I am to show specific reasons for my action. The company's counsel will also be present to prove my charges false if they find it possible to do so.

"I know that it has been freely intimated that I have made this petition for stock-jobbing purposes, that I am simply the tool of a clique of professional market manipulators, that there is nothing sincere about my action unless it be my desire to hold up the company, and a lot of other more or less complimentary insinuations. Regarding these I have nothing to say except to deny them all. I have stated before that I have made my complaint because I am a holder of some Manhattan bonds, and in the interest of myself and any other bondholders who may be desirous of joining with me. That is all I have to say—all that can be said.

"The date originally set for the hearing before the Attorney General was for some time late in January. Subsequently it was changed to Dec. 31, and a few days ago again changed to Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock. The dividend recently declared by the company is payable on Jan. 2, and, because that is Saturday, before 12 o'clock noon. Consequently the dividend would have been paid before the Attorney General had heard my complaint.

"Because of this I wrote a letter to the Central Trust Company, trustees of the consolidated mortgage, and asked that they bring suit, as such, to restrain the company from paying any dividends until after the Albany hearing. Mr. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, heard my arguments, and I left him with the understanding that, unless I should hear from him before noon on Tuesday, I should understand that his company declined to take action in the matter.

"I did not hear from him by the time appointed, and I immediately went before Judge Pryor and secured a restraining order. Argument on the petition for an injunction is to be heard on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

"We are to appear before the Attorney General next Saturday. Then I will say what there is to be said."

AFFAIRS OF LONG ISLAND ROAD.

Austin Corbin, Jr., Makes a Denial in Explanation of Rumors.

Austin Corbin, Jr., denied yesterday that J. Pierpont Morgan had obtained control of the Long Island Railroad. He added that the stock of the road had practically been out of the Street since the Messrs. Maxwell left the Long Island Railroad for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and that rumors induced stockholders to sell when there was no buying market. Mr. Corbin declared that there had not been, and would not be, any impairment of the holdings of the Corbin estate and Charles M. Pratt, and that the finances of the company were in excellent condition.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Ohio Valley Railway is to be sold under foreclosure on the suit of the Central Trust Company of this city. The upset price is $1,500,000.

—E. McNeill, receiver and General Manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, may be a bidder at the foreclosure sale Jan. 9 of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway. Mr. McNeill is said to be allied with the Great Northern Railway and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies.

—A reorganization of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, once the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway, was accomplished yesterday by the election of this Board of Directors: William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad; Charles F. Cox, Vice President of the Canada Southern Railway; T. B. Shaughnessy, Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway; S. E. Peabody, and J. N. Beckley. The board elected J. N. Beckley President, T. B. Shaughnessy Vice President, and Charles F. Cox Secretary and Treasurer. The road connects the Vanderbilt and Canadian Pacific systems.

A PETTY SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

The Accused Man a Foreman of the Street Cleaning Department.

Allen C. Craig, a foreman of the Street Cleaning Department, who lives at 362 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was locked up last night in the Charles Street Station, charged with having attempted to defraud the city. The complaint was made by District Superintendent Fox on information furnished by Joseph L. Kellar, another foreman in the department. The latter alleges that he was approached by Craig, who asked him to sell him a quantity of snow tickets which could be cashed for 37½ cents apiece at the office of the contractor employed in removing snow from the streets. Upon the advice of Superintendent Fox, Kellar sold Craig 100 tickets at 14 cents apiece, but before he had an opportunity to dispose of them he was placed under arrest.

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THE SENATORSHIP FIGHT.

Choate Men in Good Spirits—More Replies to Senator Pavey.

The supporters of Joseph H. Choate were in good spirits yesterday, notwithstanding their failure to carry the resolution approving his candidacy for the United States Senate at the meeting of the Republican Club Monday night.

"The club failed to indorse Mr. Choate, because many of its members did not believe it good policy to indorse any candidate for any office before he is formally nominated by the party," said Senator Pavey, who presented the Choate resolution.

"The club did indorse the candidacy of William M. Evarts in 1885. That was, however, before the present constitution of the club was in effect. I do not know that the old constitution was different in this particular from the present one, but as Mr. Smith's resolution of Monday night, referred to acts under the existing constitution, the Evarts case could not be cited as a precedent.

"The action of the club did not show the personal feeling of the members as regards Platt and Choate. The question of the club's general policy was involved."

Edmund Wetmore, who was chosen President of the Choate Club and who presided at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting, has resigned. He said he did not want to "stand for" a movement which went into personalities, as some of the Choate campaigners were doing.

The speech of William D. Guthrie, at the Carnegie Hall meeting, according to Mr. Wetmore's friends, was the immediate cause of Mr. Wetmore's retirement.

Several members of the Legislature, in addition to those heretofore quoted, have sent letters to Senator Pavey, declaring for Mr. Platt. James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, who will be the next Speaker of the Assembly, wrote:

"The reasons why Mr. Choate should not be United States Senator have been often and in various ways repeated both by the newspapers of the State and your correspondents. It is unnecessary for me to rehearse them. Of course we all know that the United States Senatorship entered very largely in the campaign of 1896, and that, in the event of Republican success, but one man was thought of or considered in connection with the office. Indeed, you yourself, since the election, have been quoted in the papers in the State as admitting this fact, and as being willing to vote for former Senator Platt, and others heretofore hostile to him have voluntarily enrolled themselves as his supporters.

"Mr. Platt has practically the support of the Republican Party throughout the entire State. In fact, as you well know, there is less opposition to him than to any man who has ever been elected Senator. He certainly has the support of all the Republicans of Monroe County, and, under these circumstances, it would be my duty, as it is my pleasure, to vote for him."

Senator Charles B. Page of this city wrote to some of his constituents: "I want a Republican Senator from this State, one of whose Republicanism there is not and never has been any doubt. Not one we hear of only when the Republican Party has won a victory. I am credibly informed that Mr. Choate voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884, and that he does not believe in a Republican protective tariff. No man with that record will ever receive a vote of mine for United States Senator. Certain it is, that Mr. Choate took no part in making it possible for us to elect a Republican to succeed Senator Hill, and it is just as certain that no man did more to bring about that desirable result than the Hon. Thomas C. Platt."

Senator W. L. Brown of the Otsego-Herkimer district did not name his preference, but said of Mr. Choate: "I know of no reason why the Republican Party should select Choate for United States Senator. I concede his ability, learning, legal attainments. I do not, however, believe he would make an ideal, or even a satisfactory, Senator. His training, habits of thought, and professional services have not brought him in touch with the interests of the common people of this State. Something more than a brilliant corporation lawyer is needed to measure up to the full height of the position. A man is needed who has not only studied the interests of the great mass of the people, but who is in full sympathy with every interest that pertains to the commonweal. Moreover, he has not demonstrated sufficient devotion and fealty to the great party he seeks to lead and serve."

Assemblymen-elect Murray Benham of Ontario County, J. A. Hanna of Dutchess, and George W. Kavanaugh of Saratoga have written that their preference will be ex-Senator Platt.

Brooklynites to Work for Choate.

The Young Republican Club of Brooklyn will hold a meeting next Monday night and adopt resolutions in favor of the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator. The meeting is intended to be supplementary to that held last Monday by the Brooklyn Choate Club, of which former Mayor Charles A. Schieren is President. This club will in a few days issue an address in the nature of an appeal for Mr. Choate. Mr. Schieren has given out a list of seventy leading Republican citizens of Brooklyn who have announced themselves in favor of Mr. Choate for the position, as against all other candidates.

THE SENATORIAL BANQUET.

Arrangements for Seating 990 Persons—Speakers Not Selected.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Arrangements will be made for 990 persons to take part in the banquet which is to be given by the State League of Republican Clubs at Harmanus Bleecker Hall the evening of Jan. 26 in honor of the United States Senator-elect to be chosen by the coming Legislature.

The only speaker so far decided upon is D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati, President of the National League of Republican Clubs. His subject will be "Party Success."

The other speakers will be named after the Senatorial election, the plan being that prominent supporters of the successful candidate shall do the most of the talking.

The dinner will be held on the main floor of the hall, and provision will be made for 2,000 spectators in the boxes and galleries. Applications for tickets are numerous from all parts of the State.

Explosion of a Piano Lamp.

At 11 o'clock last night fire occurred on the fourth floor of the four-story apartment house 19 East Twenty-first Street, in the apartments occupied by William Henderson. The fire was caused by the explosion of a piano lamp. There was some excitement among the occupants of the house, but it was soon quieted. Mr. Henderson's loss on furniture is $500. The damage to the building, which is owned by the Parker estate, is estimated at $300. Both losses are covered by insurance.

Bank Change in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—Dr. D. H. Dougan, President of the Carbonate National Bank of Leadville, has accepted the office of Cashier in the Bank of Commerce, this city. At the January meeting of the Carbonate Bank, a vote will be taken on a proposition to reduce the capital stock.

THE REAL MR. BLUEBEARD

PROF. WILSON'S STORY OF WHO THE NOTED MURDERER WAS.

The Legend Comes from Brittany, Where the People Firmly Believe It and Point Out the Place Where He Was Executed.

The American Folk-Lore Society, which held its eighth annual meeting in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, yesterday, heard the true story of "Bluebeard," that terror of the nursery, and even of men and women who think of the many murders attributed to him in prose and verse. Prof. Thomas Wilson of Washington was the narrator, and the vouchers for its truth, he says are to be found among the peasants of Brittany, where he spent several years.

"The people of the province of Brittany," said Prof. Wilson, "believe, almost insist, that 'Bluebeard' lived in their province. According to them, he was Gilles de Rais, the latter part of the name being Retz in later days. Gilles de Rais was born about 1404, and of a family that was one of the noblest of the world. Brittany was not then a part of France. He was early deprived by death of his father. His mother lived many years after that.

"According to the theory of the country the mother was not fit to care for her male children, and young Gilles and his brother came under the care of his maternal grandfather.

"The grandfather's first step was to look about for a wife for Gilles, and the young fellow was a husband when he was sixteen and a half years old. His wife lived many years after him, and she never complained of having been ill-treated.

"War came on with the English, and under command of his grandfather, Gilles became a soldier. His record was one of gallantry and quick advancement. In 1429 he became Dean of the nobles of Brittany. By

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Beau Brummell—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:00. Matinee—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Wilhelm Tell—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Dancing Girl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—A Texas Steer—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Siegfried—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
SAVOY—Society Shadows—8:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1896.

THE TARIFF COMMITTEE AT WORK.

Something was said at yesterday's session of the Ways and Means Committee about the existence in protected industries of combinations which suppress competition and exact high prices with the assistance of high duties on foreign goods. So far as we can learn, no other reference to this subject has been made thus far in the course of the "hearings." A manufacturer of cotton cloth was addressing the committee. We take the following from the press report:

"Mr. CHACE said that the selling price of goods was kept down to the lowest point by competition. Mr. MCMILLIN attempted to show that this was not the fact in the case of many protected articles, but Mr. CHACE insisted that it was true except where artificial combinations existed.

"'Then, in your opinion, artificial combinations do exist?' asked Mr. MCMILLIN.

'I have so understood,' replied Mr. CHACE.

'Well,' ejaculated Mr. STEELE, (Rep., Ind.,) looking blandly across the table at Mr. MCMILLIN, 'what are you going to do about it?'"

This was all. But Mr. MCMILLIN and the other minority members of the committee can do nothing. The vital question is, What are the Republican members "going to do about it?" We shall know when the bill is reported to the House.

The character of these "hearings," and the attitude of those who are heard, may be indicated by an examination of a few of the pleas. The schedule covering chemicals, drugs, and dyes relates to imports valued at about $46,500,000 per annum, ($33,957,294 free of duty, and $12,767,376 dutiable at an average of 31 per cent. last year,) and among the articles are many important raw materials used in manufactures, as well as many products used as medicines. A manufacturer of chlorate of potash—the only one in the country—who employs only fifty persons, asks the committee to increase the cost of this product to consumers about 70 per cent. (by a duty of 5 cents a pound) for his benefit, and admits that this duty would be double the entire labor cost of production here. The imports are 5,000,000 pounds.

A manufacturer of ultramarine blue asks that the duty shall be increased from 3 cents to 4½ cents a pound, although the imports (such facts are not mentioned at the "hearings") were only $106,600 last year, and were $90,617 in one of the McKinley years. There are only two manufacturers here, and the duty was reduced in 1894 for the reason that the existence of an ultramarine combination had for a long time been the subject of comment in the trade journals. A manufacturer of potash asked for a duty of 5 cents a pound on certain potash products now free. The reports do not show clearly what the product in question is, but there were imported last year 140,000,000 pounds of potash in various forms, free of duty. Five cents a pound on all this would be $7,000,000.

The old demand for a duty on quinine was renewed. An increase of the cost to consumers is desired for the benefit of two or three manufacturers. Several applicants for new or additional taxes asserted at first that the cost of the products in question to consumers would not be increased, but afterward admitted not only that there would be an increase, but also that their sole object was to make the selling price higher for the benefit of a few persons.

It does not appear that those who came in behalf of the manufacturers of linseed oil were questioned as to the history of combinations in their industry. Although it was notorious in 1890 that the industry was then controlled by a combination which had largely increased the price by means of a tariff duty of 25 cents a gallon, the McKinley act of that year made the duty 32 cents. The duty is now 20 cents, and the manufacturers say they would like 5 cents more. But the price of foreign oil in this market is 50 cents a gallon, while that of domestic oil is 33 cents. In the face of these figures, how can the manufacturers ask for more protection?

For many years the imports of linseed oil have been only a drop in the bucket, as compared with the domestic output, and if the committee will look at the official reports, it will see that the exports last year were six times the imports! If the manufacturers can sell oil abroad without protection, why do they need the protection of 20 cents or 25 cents a gallon, or any protection whatever, in the home market?

The makers of paints and colors ask for no higher duties, provided that the committee shall not increase the cost of their raw materials. They ought to be satisfied, for the exports of their products were $880,841 last year, as against an average of about $725,000 under the McKinley tariff. The committee should send for an official statement of exports, and inquire as to the significance of a considerable export trade in any protected industry. Our exports, for example, under the head of chemicals, dyes, and medicines, were $9,048,215 last year, as against an average of less than $7,000,000 in the McKinley years.

We direct the committee's attention to the starch trade, as bearing upon this question. The domestic manufacturers of starch are protected by a duty which averaged last year 84.32 per cent., and in that year they exported 31,829,435 pounds of their products, valued at $885,000. How could they have done this if they really needed to be protected against foreign starch in the home market by a duty of 84 per cent.? Is there a starch combination which, like the Steel Rail Pool, exacts from consumers at home prices much higher than those for which its products are sold abroad?

MR. OLCOTT'S PREDICAMENT.

District Attorney OLCOTT, in his letter to the Attorney General asking an opinion as to the effect of Justice KEOGH'S decision on his power of appointment, says:

"The person holding this office cannot be thoroughly successful, unless he can select, appoint, and discharge his subordinates at will."

That depends on what he is trying for. Under Judge KEOGH'S decision there is no limit on his power to discharge. He would select from those standing highest in a competitive examination open to all; the subordinates selected would then be appointed on probation only, and if on trial they proved unfit they would not be appointed. Even after full appointment, if they were found unfit, they could be discharged.

Does Mr. OLCOTT have any better or more promising method to propose? Has he actually applied any better one? He evidently intends to turn out Democratic subordinates and put in Republicans only. Is there anything in the duties of the office or in human nature that makes it impossible for a Democrat to perform those duties, or makes it certain that a Republican will perform them well? Are the four assistants already named by him examples of perfect selection? And is he obeying solely the mandates of his own "will" in these selections? If so, by what principle is his "will" guided?

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The news that Spain is preparing to accept, in some form and to some extent, the mediation of the United States between herself and her insurgent subjects comes simultaneously from so many sources that it is difficult to discredit it altogether. It comes from Madrid and from Washington, and a confirmation of it comes from London. While the specific accuracy of the Washington account is denied, it is not denied, but explicitly affirmed, that "negotiations are in progress." The leader in the Epoca of Madrid, pointing out that the United States has a substantial interest in Cuba which entitles it to be consulted, might, if it were alone, be regarded as merely a "trial balloon." But the sending up at this juncture of a trial balloon to ascertain whether Spanish feeling would admit of an arrangement with the United States is of itself significant.

What it signifies is that Spain is at the end of her resources. It is at least highly probable that she has sounded the Chancelleries of Europe upon the attitude the powers would take in case she defied the United States and protracted the war without offering better terms than she had offered before to the insurgents. It is equally probable that she has received no favorable responses except from the Pope, whose tenderness for "her Catholic Majesty" was to be taken for granted, but who is not temporally one of the powers, and from Austria, from which a dynastic sympathy was to be counted on for a Princess of the house of HAPSBURG, but which is as incapable as the Pope himself of helping Spain or of hurting the United States. Spain is thus at the end of her diplomatic resources. She has been for a long time at the end of her pecuniary resources. When women throw their plate into the melting pot and offer their jewels to the Treasury, the last extremity is reached of a war of national defense. That these extreme measures should be taken to keep a distant possession is a strange illustration of the hold which Cuba has upon the Spanish imagination, but it is equally an illustration of the futility of continuing a war of conquest. Indeed, the war is hopeless, except as a war of extermination. The body of the native population of Cuba is arrayed against Spain. The rebellion is "vital in every part" and "cannot but by annihilating die." Even if organized resistance to Spain could be crushed, the lives of isolated Spaniards would not be safe in Cuba, and as yet Spain has by no means made an end of organized resistance.

That Spain should thereupon offer a liberal autonomy to the Cubans if she could secure the guarantee of the United States to the fulfillment of her offer would be as dignified and as promising a mode of escape as is open to her from a situation that has become intolerable. But it is not to be supposed that if she admits the "good offices" of the United States at all, she will admit them to be used only for the benefit of the Cubans. If she presents a liberal plan of autonomy for Cuba and asks us to guarantee it, would she not be likely to insist also upon our guarantee that the Cubans would accept it and would be tranquilized by it? Is not this the likeliest explanation of the new spirit of hospitality to our suggestions which the politicians of Madrid are exhibiting? If it be so, it is evident that we on our part should very carefully scrutinize the Spanish propositions, and should assume no responsibilities which we are not sure of being able to discharge without injury to ourselves.

ECONOMY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

What this country needs is peace and a business revival. I would not demand more revenue. I would urge greater economy. It seems to me that members of Congress do not fully appreciate the situation. The cry is all the time for more revenue. Not a word is ever heard about economy. They appropriate $80,000,000 for rivers and harbors. Think of it! An enormous sum! They could have saved enough out of that single appropriation to make good the deficiency. But no; that they will not do—they must have more revenue.—[Senator JAMES SMITH, Jr., of New Jersey.

There are only five members of the United States Senate who can consistently speak in this way about last session's appropriation for rivers and harbors, and Mr. SMITH is one of them. With four other Senators he voted to sustain the President's veto of that extravagant bill, and fifty-six votes were cast on the other side. Moreover, a majority of the fifty-six had voted for a measure designed to prevent the President from borrowing any money which the Treasury might need for the payment of contractors employed under the provisions of the appropriation bill.

It is noticeable that on the very day when the opinions of Senator SMITH, quoted above, were published, Chairman DINGLEY of the Ways and Means Committee—who may become Secretary of the Treasury in the next Cabinet—published an elaborate defense of the extravagance of Congress in its appropriations for this year. "The truth is," said he, "that there has been no abnormal or unnecessary increase in the expenditures of the Government," and he made a special defense of the River and Harbor bill, asserting that the provisions of it were "necessary" and "approved by public sentiment." The tendency of public opinion is more clearly seen by the Senator from New Jersey.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

What has induced Russia to waive her policy of absolute non-interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, at least so far as to join the other powers in intimations of coercion in case of further delay on the part of the Sultan in carrying out the reforms? There is no probability that any change has taken place in the general policy, which has been pursued steadily for four centuries. Russia considers herself heir to the Byzantine empire and she has no intention of waiving any portion of her claim. Neither are there any indications of dissatisfaction with the course approved by M. DE GIERS and Prince LOBANOFF. The grasp of the young Czar is as firm as that of any of his ancestors. It has, however, always been the practice at St. Petersburg to recognize existing situations, and never to sacrifice future ends for the sake of immediate consistency. At present two facts of considerable importance confront the Czar and his advisers, and it is very probable that to them is largely due this apparent alteration of the position held so persistently.

The first of these is undoubtedly the general outcry of the Christian world against allowing any continuance of Turkish misrule. The visit of Bishop SATTERLEE to St. Petersburg and his audience with the Czar and Czarina appear to have had considerable influence. It is easy to believe the statement that up to that time they had no conception of the way in which all the world, and especially America, regarded the continued bolstering up of the Turk by a power that was itself pronouncedly, even ostentatiously, Christian. So also the setting forth of the situation in Turkey was evidently a revelation. Following upon this came the visit to England, and it is scarcely possible that Queen VICTORIA, always outspoken, did not give her grandchildren some idea of her views on the matter. From many sources come intimations of a desire not to antagonize the Christian sentiment of the world any more than cannot be helped.

This influence is assisted by another fact—the situation on the borders of Turkey, Persia, and the Caucasus. For the past few months there has been a quiet, unobtrusive, but very general, exodus of Armenians from the villages of Eastern Turkey into the Caucasus and Persia. They have thronged the cities of Erivan and Nakhtchivan, and the villages of Solmas, at the upper end of Lake Urumia. Destitute and terrified, they place a heavy tax upon their fellow Armenians, and are a more or less disturbing element. They must be provided for in some way, for it will not do for Russia to send relief to starving people in India and neglect starving Christian refugees in her own borders. In Persia, too, the Kurds are by no means reconciled to the loss of such opportunities as have come to their kinsmen of Turkey, and the mountains, never very safe, are threatening the plains. The result is that Russia sees that for her own comfort and for the security of Persia, not less essential to her, this exodus from Turkey must be stopped. She knows that the only way to stop it is to make it possible for the Armenians to remain in their own homes, and that this can be accomplished by but one means, the introduction of genuine reform in the provincial administration of the Turkish Government.

It is probable that to these two influences, and chiefly to the second, is due the decision which has apparently been reached by the Russian Government to consent to so much of coercion as may be necessary to secure order in Asiatic Turkey. The element of uncertainty in this offers a possibility. Hitherto the Sultan has always yielded when he found he must. It may be, however, that he will find the task of reform too difficult. When he began his reign he made an honest effort for good administration and failed. The situation has grown worse rather than better, and there is little prospect that he can succeed, even if he tries to. If he fails, Russia's claim to enter in is the best. It would be strange if she did not improve it.

THE TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

A year ago to-day nobody could possibly have foreseen what the ultimate result of the special message of the President upon the question of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela would be. There were many who thought it meant war. There were more who, regarding it as an obstacle to peace, yet maintained that peace would be preserved in spite of it. But not a solitary prophet proclaimed that it would establish peace between the foremost two of the English-speaking nations on a firmer basis than ever and make it more difficult than it had before been for a flurry of popular excitement or a fog of popular confusion to hurry England and America into war.

It is true that the option of going to war is still left open to both nations, and it is well that this should be so. War remains, what it has always been, the "last argument of Kings." A nation which proclaims that under no compulsion will it fight invites oppression and insult. In the proposals for a Pan-American union which involved a general scheme of arbitration more than one State refused to acquiesce beforehand in an unlimited application of the scheme. Questions of national honor and questions of territorial integrity, they declared, were not arbitrable. This is the ground that Lord SALISBURY has taken, and a reservation is accordingly made in the treaty. When either nation is really bent upon war, the right of carrying out the national will remains to it under the treaty.

But, while the right remains, the difficulty of exercising it is immensely increased. It is quite true that a nation so disposed may withdraw from arbitration almost any question under the pretense that it is not arbitrable. But it must do so deliberately, formally, and in the face of the world. It is not to be expected that a great nation will ever presume to quibble under such a scrutiny and such a responsibility, that it will venture to withdraw from arbitration a question which to impartial mankind seems a proper subject for arbitration. We have had but one war with Great Britain since the war by which we obtained our independence of her. It is difficult to imagine that the war of 1812 could have occurred if the treaty now ready for signature had then been in force. It is inconceivable that the claims for the enforcement of which the war was undertaken would have been either presented to a tribunal of arbitration or withheld from it under the pretension, publicly made and submitted to the judgment of mankind, that they were not proper for arbitration.

As we have said, the great result now about to be consummated would not have been brought about but for the action which so many of us a year ago deprecated or deplored. That England and America might submit their disputes to arbitration was merely a vague aspiration or a pious opinion until the Venezuelan question made of it a living issue and forced it to a solution. It is to be hoped that the treaty may receive its signature before the close of the year and of the holiday season. No more acceptable New Year's gift could be made to mankind than the agreement which marks the longest stride ever taken toward reducing to practice the sentiment of the Christmas season: "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Senator WOLCOTT has just left Canton, Ohio, "in a happy frame of mind." He reports that Mr. MCKINLEY gives "hearty approval" to a bill to appoint delegates to an international monetary conference, "when such a meeting shall be called." Called by whom? And who will attend it? You might as well try to reassemble the Council of Trent. Senator WOLCOTT also announces that "a pronounced anti-silver man, with a record of opposition to bimetallism, probably would not be looked upon in the West with favor as Secretary of the Treasury." Is this December or May? Have we had a National election, or are we on the eve of a Republican National Convention?

Controller FITCH surprised the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday by coming out with a trifle of two millions and more to be added to the provisional estimate for redemption of the city debt. He explained that he had put a merely nominal amount for this purpose in his preliminary estimate, because he did not know how much would be required. He must have been able to find out within $2,000,000, and an estimate ought to be a real estimate, subject to correction, and not merely a nominal figure to hold a place until a real estimate could be made. There might have been a more economical disposition if it had been known that this requirement or something like it was coming, after everything else had been settled. The yearly budget of expenses for this city is nearing the fifty-million-dollar mark very rapidly. Next year there will either be another advance in the tax rate or a general keying up of valuations, which are admitted to be only about 60 per cent. of what the law requires on real estate, while nine-tenths of the personal property escapes altogether.

Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN has not learned the art of bossism in its finer aspects. He has created a row among the Tammany Aldermen by abruptly sending an order that they make GOODWIN Chairman of the Finance Committee, and thereby a Sinking Fund Commissioner, after they had about made up their minds in favor of MUH. This sudden interference naturally provokes the resentment of MUH and his friends, and they are disposed to rebel against SHEEHAN'S dictation. Now, a skillful boss would have sounded the Aldermen beforehand and found out their preference. Then he would have made his suggestions correspond therewith, or used soothing methods for bringing about a change of preference. In either case he would have got credit for determining the choice of men who would have taken credit for determining it for themselves, and both would have been happy. A certain amount of tact is needed in the art of bossism, and brute interference and dictation, regardless of the feelings of the "boys," will not "go." SHEEHAN has much to learn, but he does not seem to be capable of learning it, which is a hopeful sign, for Tammany without a skillful boss is not a powerful organization.

Spanish-American jurisprudence is peculiar. In countries in which the English common law prevails it is recognized that if a bird or a baritone can sing and won't sing, there is no way of making him sing. If a singer has failed to sing, the public is entitled to its money back. But when a singer has once sung his part, no court would issue a mandamus to enforce an encore. But something like that seems to be the Spanish-American procedure. Signor PACINI sang the baritone part in "Ernani" in the eruptive city of Caracas—a part in which a baritone is much exposed to applause. The audience demanded that he should sing again, whether a solo or the famous finale, does not appear, and he declined, first by silence, and then by rude speech, to comply with the demand. Thereupon, not only did the audience demand and get its money back, but the baritone was put in jail. Why he was put in jail, it would be interesting to know, and it is to be hoped that he may take steps to find out. The opinion of the highest local tribunal would be valuable, but it is a great pity that the case cannot be "certiorari'd" to the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The assertion by an Austrian tobacco expert that the tobacco plant is a perennial, and not, as everybody has always supposed, an annual, has attracted the serious attention of American growers, and at least one of them has determined to test the matter as soon as possible. The experiment will be made in Florida on plantations where, as all dealers and few consumers know, vast quantities of tobacco are raised that pass in the markets as the product of Cuba and Sumatra. The question as to the real nature of this plant, it seems, is really quite as important as the Vienna man claimed, and if the yearly sowing of seed turns out to be unnecessary, both methods of culture and scales of prices will be "revolutionized." Full details of the alleged discovery have been printed in the Tabak Zeitung of Vienna, whence all directly interested in the subject can easily obtain them.

—In Kansas and two or three other States Presidential Electors were chosen in November who, it has since been discovered, are disqualified for one reason or another from exercising the powers incident to the position. In the dispatches giving details of these cases, it is usually asserted that by the selection of these ineligibles the State doing it is deprived of a vote in the Electoral College. This is not true. The United States law which regulates the counting of the votes for President and Vice President recognizes explicitly the right of each State to fill any vacancies there may be among its Electors. The statute says: "If more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the Electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in Section 2 of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in such section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes in the Board of Electors so ascertained as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State."

—It has long been known that deep mystery enshrouds the manufacture of the beautiful but curiously tasteless jellies with which a few shelves in every grocery store are decorated. Dreadful things have been told in the past about the substances out of which these jellies are made, and the general impression, probably, is that they are the result of treating wood pulp or old carpets with powerful acids, tinting the residuum with aniline dyes, stiffening it with glue, and completing the complicated process by the addition of flavors derived not from gardens and orchards, but from mines. There is reason to believe that these suppositions are in a great measure unfounded. There is an enormous trade in "evaporated" apples, and in the preparation of these, cores and peelings are produced by the cord. In other days they would be called a waste product, but nothing is wasted now. Those parts of the apple that would not look well in the neat cases in which the "evaporated" slices are packed are boiled down to a pulpy consistency, strained through great colanders, and mixed with 75 per cent. of glucose. The substance thus obtained is clear, colorless, firm, and almost tasteless stuff, which needs only the addition of extracts and dyes to become peach, currant, guava, strawberry, apricot, or pineapple jelly, just as the public may demand. This artificial jelly is cheap, and not unwholesome, at least in the quantity of it that any one person is likely to consume at a sitting.

PERSONAL.

—Governor-elect LEEDY of Kansas is an enthusiastic supporter of the proposition to take thirty-nine counties in the western part of the State and of them make four big ones. The population of this region has dwindled in recent years to such an extent that the expense of local administration bears heavily on the people who are left. Consolidation, Mr. LEEDY thinks, would so decrease the number of salaries paid to county officers, and so diminish the cost of keeping county records, that the return of prosperity would be materially hastened. A modification of the plan by which anywhere from six to a dozen counties would replace the present thirty-nine is advocated by other prominent residents of Kansas, and action of this kind is almost sure to be taken at the coming session of the State Legislature.

—Senator MCMILLAN, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, has revived the old question as to the legality of the action by which that part of the District lying south of the Potomac was ceded back to the State of Virginia. The question is one which received considerable attention in the years following the civil war, it having been brought up many times by Senator WADE, but the impression then was that his purpose was to humble and punish the State of Virginia, and to reduce its political power. The present movement rests on broader grounds. The Government will in the near future bridge the Potomac with one or more handsome structures additional to those already standing. This will bring the Virginia side in such close connection as to be practically a part of the District. It is contended it would be advantageous to have this section brought under the District regulations, and subject to its police force. For years, also, it has been a scandal that dens of vice flourished in the shadow of the lights of Washington, frequented altogether by persons from that city, and yet which could not be touched because they were on the other shore of the river.

—A Toronto man went to Boston this Winter and, after inspecting the many marvels, animate and inanimate, that make the Hub so interesting to explorers, he returned home and was moved to write for one of the Toronto papers a long article in which he praised with enthusiasm almost everything he had seen. Especially warm, as might be expected, was his admiration for the Public Library, of which Boston is justly proud. He described the building at length and quoted accurately the inscriptions that stretch across its walls near the roof. It was really a very good amateur essay, but nobody would have thought of making it the subject of a paragraph had not the too courageous traveler ventured to make a deduction from insufficient data. After giving the long inscriptions mentioned above, he proceeds thus: "Below these mottoes are the names of a very great many people carved in the stone, who, I suppose, are those citizens who gave the money for the erection of the building." Now, the names in question include those of SHAKESPEARE, DANTE, GOETHE, BEETHOVEN, VIRGIL, WASHINGTON, CHARLOTTE BRONTE, MARIA MITCHELL, GALILEO, RABELAIS, COLUMBUS, LINNAEUS, MOLIERE, and many others whose hard lot it was never to have lived in Boston, and who for quite sufficient reasons did not contribute a penny toward the construction of Boston's library. The mistake, however, was natural enough. A wandering Canadian, after listening for a week or two to the claims to a monopoly of literary glory which the residents of the Massachusetts city are so fond of making, can be excused for taking it for granted that all authors of any note either do or did dwell on the shore of Massachusetts Bay.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Trusts and Combines.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The difference between a "trust" and a "combine" is the difference between a log and a bundle of sticks.

Their Best Surpassed.

From The Boston Globe.

It will make lawyers envious to learn that a clever Parisian has invented a machine that can split a hair lengthwise into thirty-seven strips.

The Palmetto State's Glad Day.

From The Washington Post.

South Carolina is looking forward with some pleasure to the inauguration of her new Governor. He is less freakish than his two immediate predecessors.

Bryan at Leisure.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Times.

It is too bad that Bryan doesn't like lecturing, or rather that the people do not seem to like him in that capacity. It will generally be agreed that he ought to have some knd of a job to keep him out of mischief.

Fleeting Indignation.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

The public indignation against murderers, no matter how intense at the moment, is of a nature most fleeting, and if punishment can be prevented until the popular anger has time to cool, its place is either taken by indifference, or even by sympathy, for the manslayers.

Should Meet and Talk It Over.

From The Cloverport (Ky) News.

All the Democrats have to do in Kentucky is to meet, talk matters over, give up some of their frivolities, talk sound Democratic doctrines and they'll get together. Have an old-fashioned love feast as it were, a talking out in meetin', where every man may acknowledge his sins and get back on Democratic lines.

Coming Prosperity.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The most that we have heard promised, touching prosperity in case the election sustained the National honor, was that the country would not, in that event, go to the dogs. It was also freely predicted that a favorable decision for sense and honesty would tend, very powerfully, to start the country toward a condition of prosperity. The country, as a whole, has been steadily and not very slowly either, marching toward prosperity. Tens of thousands of idle workmen have gotten employment since early in November.

The Defender.

From The Boston Herald.

Webster was never a leader at all in American statesmanship in the sense in which he originated anything in it. He was always an advocate and a defender of a system as applied to our Government, and he was pre-eminently a defender of an interpretation of the Constitution, but, great as he was, he never originated anything important in legislation, or brought out a new view of the Constitution. Lincoln, as long as he and Webster were contemporaries, and considerably afterward, was of the same school in politics.

Work.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

A sentiment prevails during campaigns, and even longer, that all wealth is the result of manual labor. This is a misconception. Any product of time and effort for which men will give money, which is simply a certificate of labor expended, is the fruit of labor as much as is a bushel of wheat or a cartload of coal. The man who receives money for a poem, or even for so spontaneous an effort as a Bryan lecture if he can get money for it, practically produces value which, indirectly at least, adds to the world's wealth, since it at least affords him the means to purchase the primary products of labor upon which all exist.

CRITICISMS OF THE CHARTER.

Suggestions as to the Appointment of Heads of Bureaus and Departments.

To the Editor of The New York Times

Two things should be assumed in regard to the Greater New York—(1) That the Charter Commission is acting in good faith; (2) that the charter reported by the commission will in all probability pass the Legislature.

There seems to be in the minds of many a feeling that it is useless to make suggestions to the commission, for the reason that the members of the commission have made up their minds on all questions connected with the charter, and that the charter is to be "jammed through." It is not credible that the commission has made up its mind on all subjects. It may be true that a final decision has been arrived at in respect to certain provisions which have a political bearing. But there are other provisions which no doubt the commission will be willing to alter if public opinion demands it.

THE TIMES has called attention to the evil involved in the constitution of the Municipal Assembly by reason of its dual nature, its size, and the method of its selection.

Another most serious objection is the provision giving the heads of departments in which technical expert knowledge is required a definite term of office. There may be some reason for a fixed term for the heads of the police, fire, dock, and park departments, so long as those heads are not experts, but men of business or lawyers. But no such reason applies to the heads of the departments which, according to the proposed charter, constitute the Board of Public Improvements. In the present Department of Public Works there are eight bureaus, presided over by the Water Purveyor, the Water Register, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, the Superintendent of Street Improvements, the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, the Superintendent of Streets, the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and the Superintendent of Incumbrances. They have no fixed term of office, several of them are, and all of them ought to be, subject to the civil service regulations.

The draft charter gives to each of these officials a fixed term of six years. The Board of Public Improvements consists of the Mayor, or a President appointed by him for two years, and the Commissioners of Water Supply, Highways, Street Cleaning, Sewers, Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Bridges. As chiefs of bureaus, all except the Commissioner of Street Cleaning now hold their offices during good behavior. As heads of departments they are to be appointed for a term of six years, and are liable to removal at any time within six months from the accession of a Mayor to office, "at will." What expert would accept a position under such conditions?

If the officials are not to be selected under civil service regulations, they should be appointed during good behavior. The Mayor's power to remove the heads of departments should not be "at will" during a limited period, but should be an absolute power of removal at any time upon a statement of reasons. The principles of civil service reform are at stake, and it is the duty of every citizen interested in that reform to do what he can to bring an intelligent public opinion to bear on the commission.

CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM

An Estimate of Maceo.

From The Spectator.

Maceo must have had impressiveness of character of a very unusual kind. Nothing can exceed the prejudice of the true Spaniard, the man who was trained at home, against the half-caste, unless it be the prejudice of a North American or an Englishman, yet there can be no doubt that Macco was followed and reverenced by thousands of Spaniards and hundreds of Americans, and that had he lived to see the independence of his country, he would have been the first President of the Cuban Republic. Of the impression which he made upon his enemies we need no other proof than the exultant gratulations of all Spain when the news of his death was officially confirmed. City after city proclaimed a festival, and from every municipal and other corporate body in Spain there went up telegrams of congratulation to the Queen Regent. That seems to Englishmen a little base and small; but we must remember that Spain is a thinly populated country, where the conscription is savagely enforced, and that Spaniards regarded Maceo not as they would regard a European enemy, or even a domestic rebel, but as a dark savage who dragged out their children in scores of thousands to perish of tropical heat, malaria, and the diseases which arise from a mismanaged commissariat. To overcome the prejudice of color so completely that white Americans are mourning almost with shrieks over the fall of a quadroon, and to make so deep an impression upon a hostile European people, Maceo must have been a great man, at least as great as, or probably greater than, Toussaint l'Ouverture, the hero of San Domingo.

High-Water Mark.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Colorado Springs, Col., Dec. 26, 1896.

The Illustrated Christmas copy of THE TIMES seems to be high-water mark in that line. WILLIAM J. PALMER,

President Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad.

A MODERN MINERVA.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

She is fair in form and feature, quite an airy, fairy creature, and of art a leading teacher; she can talk, and play, and sing, too, in a manner quite divine.

She is up in French and Sanscrit, can survey with chain and transit, name a dance and she can dance it, and in golf and tennis playing she is always first in line.

She can drive a fiery tandem, troll for bass and neatly land 'em, and she never talks at random, for she has good stores of knowledge upon which she loves to draw.

She is quite a politician, is a well-versed rhetorician, and a very keen logician, and she knows the hidden secrets that are wrapped up in the law.

She is very literary, very keen of wit, yes, very; and she's what all folk declare a very wonderful young lady who has wisdom without stint.

She is versed in Greek and Latin, paints on canvas, plaques, and satin; quoting poetry she's pat in, but she cannot bake a biscuit that is half as soft as flint.

DEATHS ACROSS THE WATER

ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER MILNE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Many Men of Importance in Europe Breathe Their Last—The President of the Hamburg-American Line One.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The death is announced to-day of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G. C. B. and K. C. B., (Civil,) and F. R. S. E.

Sir Alexander Milne was the second son of Admiral Sir David Milne. He was born in 1806, and entered the British naval service in 1817, and was successively Lieutenant, Commander, and Captain on the Brazil, North American, and West Indian stations. The rank of Captain was attained in 1839. In 1842-45 he was Flag Captain under his father, Admiral Sir David Milne, and commanded the Caledonia in service at Tangier. He was appointed a Junior Lord of the Admiralty in 1847.

In the Crimean War, 1855, he was placed in charge of the victualing and transport department. He was appointed Senior Naval Lord in 1866, and retired in 1876 as one of the First Lords of the Admiralty, and was created a Baronet. In 1860 he was put in command of the North American and West Indian fleet as Vice Admiral. He was the first Admiral on that station to visit officially any ports of the United States after the war of 1812. He arrived in New York in 1863, and was received with great courtesy by the President and other members of the Government.

In 1869 he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean station, and of the combined Mediterranean and Channel squadrons. In 1870 he was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and had since that time, held many important civil and public offices. He was at one time a Magistrate for Berwickshire.

A LEADING MERCHANT DEAD.

President Nissen of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

HAMBURG, Dec. 29.—Herr Woldemar Nissen, President of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, also a prominent merchant of this city, and well known throughout the country, died here to-day from a complication of diseases. For thirteen years Herr Nissen had been the active President of the steamship company, and during his administration the concern was immensely prosperous, increasing its tonnage from 40,000 to 300,000. He was sixty-eight years old, and was a member of one of Germany's patrician families.

Herr Nissen was senior member of the firm of Siemssen & Co., large importers of Chinese goods, and was also a Director in the Anglo-German Bank of Hamburg, which was merged with the Dresdner Bank into one of the most important banking institutions of Germany. He was connected with numerous other institutions, and had vast financial interests. He visited America five years ago on a tour of inspection of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company's property. On the occasion of the opening of the Kiel Canal, Herr Nissen received a high decoration from the German Emperor in recognition of the services rendered by the Hamburg Company on that occasion.

Herr Nissen leaves a wife. He will probably be succeeded as President of the Hamburg-American Company by Herr Gustav Tietgens, the Vice President.

Death of Violinist Wasielewski.

LONDON, Dec 29.—The death of Joseph W. von Wasielewski, the violinist, is announced. He was born near Danzig, Germany, in 1822. His parents were capable musicians, and his father taught him to play on the violin at an early age. In 1843 he entered the Conservatory at Leipzig and studied music directly under Mendelssohn. He remained in the Conservatory until 1845, studying under David and Hauptmann. Afterward he played in orchestras in Leipzig until 1850, when he went to Düsseldorf at the invitation of Schumann. Two years later he removed to Bonn and became conductor of the Concordia and other musical organizations.

In 1858 he devoted himself largely to the literature of music, and published a biography of Schumann. He published in 1869 "The Violin and Its Masters"; in 1874, "The Violin in the Seventeenth Century," and "The History of Instrumental Music in the Sixteenth Century." He was also the author of a number of other compositions. In 1873 he was appointed a Royal Musical Director.

Bertram Wodehouse Currie Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Bertram Wodehouse Currie, a member of the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., died to-day from cancer at his London residence, 1 Richmond Terrace. He was a brother of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey. He was appointed a member of the Indian Council in 1880, and in 1890 was a member of the committee appointed to investigate into the Baring failure. In 1892 he was a member of the International Monetary Conference held at Brussels. He was regarded as one of the first banking authorities in London. Mr. Currie was 69 years old. He recently became a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Tenor Joseph T. D. Barbot.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Joseph Theodore Désiré Barbot, the tenor, died here to-day. He began his musical career as a violinist, but soon turned his attention to singing. He sang in "Faust" in the first performance of Gounod's opera. In 1875 he was chosen Professor of Singing at the Paris Conservatoire de Musique.

Director of the Paris Opera.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Halanzier-Dufresnoy, formerly Director of the Paris Opera, died here to-day. He was born in 1819. It was in 1871 that he became Director of the Opera for eight years. It was during his administration in 1873 that the old Opera House was burned and the new Opera House was opened in 1875. He was succeeded in 1879 by M. de Vaucordeil. In the year following he was elected President of the Society of Dramatic Artists. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

The "Grand Old Man" Started In His Eighty-eighth Year.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Gladstone celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday at Hawarden to-day, surrounded by his family.

There was the usual demonstration by the villagers in honor of the occasion, consisting of the ringing of church bells and the assignment of deputations to proceed to the castle and congratulate the venerable statesman.

Throughout the day there was an enormous flow of congratulatory telegrams into the castle from all parts of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Continent.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.—The health authorities report that during the past forty-eight hours there have been 177 new cases of bubonic plague and 130 deaths from that disease.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—La Patrie announces that the illness of M. Eugene Clémenceau, the French politician, which was reported yesterday, is by no means serious. He has had an attack of hepatic colic, but is rapidly recovering, and expects to resume his active duties in a few days.

SANTANDER, Dec. 29.—The Spanish steamer Carranza, Capt. Martinez, has foundered in the Bay of Biscay, off this port. She carried a crew of twenty-two men, twenty of whom were drowned, and two succeeded in saving themselves.

RIGO AND HIS PRINCESS.

The Eloping Pair Create a Sensation in Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 29.—Janos Rigo, the Hungarian Gypsy musician, and the Princess de Caraman-Chimay, formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, with whom he recently eloped from Paris, have arrived here from Stuhlweissenberg, where they had been visiting Rigo's parents. Their presence in the city, where the story of the elopement has filled much space in the newspapers, has awakened the liveliest curiosity, and people of all classes make all sorts of efforts to see the couple. When it became noised about that Rigo and his Americanmistress were stopping at a hotel here, hundreds of persons went to the hotel and stood outside for hours in the hope of seeing the pair. So large did the crowd become that traffic on the streets in the vicinity of the hotel was blocked and it became necessary to detail special police to handle the people.

The Princess and her lover have visited the theatres since their arrival, and appear to enjoy the notoriety they have obtained through their elopement. Whenever they have appeared at places of amusement the Princess has been blazing in diamonds, and, as she is a remarkably beautiful woman, has excited much attention. The audiences, as soon as they discover who the couple are, neglect the stage and devote all the time to watching Rigo and the Princess, who evidently delight in the sensation they are creating.

The contrast between the two is great. Rigo, who is about thirty-five years old, looks like the ordinary gypsy he is. His complexion is swarthy and his common ancestry is plainly attested in his face.

The respectable people of the city are thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which the couple are acting, and say that ordinary decency should impel them to keep themselves as much as possible from the public gaze, but this view of the matter does not seem to meet with the approval of the parties most interested. Many men of the world scoff at the idea of Rigo divorcing his wife and marrying the Princess. They say that after he gets as much money as possible from her, he will abandon her and return to his wife.

THE LANDSLIDE IN IRELAND.

The Bog Still Sliding Toward the Lakes and More Danger Feared.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The danger from the landslide near Rathmore, County Kerry, is by no means over, but is rather on the increase. That part of the disturbed earth comprising the bog is still sliding toward the Lakes of Killarney, its movement being accompanied by a sullen noise that is heard for miles in all directions.

Peasants living some distance from the scene of the landslide are fleeing from their houses and taking refuge in localities that give promise of safety, leaving all of their belongings behind them. Débris of houses and trunks of trees destroyed by the avalanche of earth, together with the carcasses of cows, sheep, pigs, and other animals which were caught in the slide and plunged into The River Fleck are now being swept into the lake. The river is choked with earth, rocks, trees, &c., and the extravasated water has spread over a large area.

No further loss of life than was reported yesterday—that of the Donnelly family, of nine persons, who were engulfed in the torrent of earth—is known to have occurred, but there are still fears that other persons may have been caught in the slide and perished.

THE PORTE YIELDS TO PRESSURE

Dragomans to Attend the Trial of Mazhar Bey for Murder.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Advices from Constantinople show that the protest of the French and Italian Ambassadors against the exclusion of their dragomans from the trial of Mazhar Bey has been effective.

Mazhar Bey is being tried by a military court at Marash for the murder of Father Salvatore, an Italian priest, who was killed in a convent at Yenikale in 1895. When the trial began the Court declined to permit the dragomans of the French and Italian Embassies to attend the sittings. The dragomans protested against this decision and referred the matter to their respective embassies, which, in turn, made representations to the Porte insisting upon the admission of the dragomans.

To-day the Porte notified the Ambassadors that their demand had been granted, and the dragomans will now watch the case to see that there is no juggling with evidence.

PHILIPPINE ISLAND REVOLT.

The Rising of the Natives Extending and Many Rebels Arrested.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, says that the rising of the natives has extended to the Province of Bulacan, in a northeasterly direction from Manila, and a large number of rebels have been arrested. Sharp fighting between the troops and the insurgents is reported in the Province of Bulacan.

Dr. Rizal, a prominent resident, has been sentenced to death for fomenting rebellion. He will probably be shot. On his trial, which was before a court-martial, Dr. Rizal admitted that he was the author of the constitution of the Philippine League, the object of which was revolutionary, but denied that he had taken any active part in the rebellion.

THE PAPACY WILL TRIUMPH.

So Said the Pope to Members of the Old Pontifical Army.

ROME, Dec. 29.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to a body representing the old Pontifical Army. He made an address to the representatives, in which, after speaking of the services rendered by the army, he declared that the Papacy would finally triumph.

He added that he had received offers from Canada, Ireland, and elsewhere from people who were ready to hasten to the defense of the Papacy. He hoped the moment would soon come when he would see himself surrounded anew by sons as faithful and as well beloved as those which had comprised the Pontifical Army.

The speech has produced a deep impression in all circles here.

IRELAND'S EXCESSIVE TAXES.

A Meeting Held in Limerick to Protest Against Them.

LIMERICK, Dec. 29.—Lord Dunraven presided to-night over a meeting held here to protest against the excessive share of taxation which is imposed on Ireland by the Imperial Government, a matter that has brought about unanimity of thought between every shade of political opinion in Ireland, the Tories vying with the Home Rulers in their denunciation of this injustice. Lord Dunraven said he believed he was justified in assuming that the Government listened to the Irish protests without prejudice, and, he hoped, sympathetically.

The speakers included the Most Rev. Edward T. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, and John Daly, the dynamiter, who was recently released from Portland Prison.

Resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Civil Service Rules Amended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The President to-day amended the civil service rules so as to include all employes of Government penitentiaries who are subject to classification.

"COURTED INTO COURT."

McNally's New Farce Produced at the Bijou by May Irwin.

"Courted Into Court," a musical farce, by John J. McNally, was presented at the Bijou Theatre last night by May Irwin, who was supported by John Rice and a competent company. The piece, which has neither plot nor reason, is divided into three acts, or parts, which are full of funny incidents and varied with a number of "specialties."

Miss Irwin, as Dottie Dimple, a "popular actress," sings a number of new darky songs in her inimitable way. "Crappy Dan," "Ma Lulu," and an old favorite, "Hot Time in Old Town To-night," were received cordially and vociferously encored. Miss Irwin received a curtain call at the end of the second act, to which she responded with a few words of thanks, delivered in a droll way.

Ada Lewis, who was not at her best, owing to a severe cold, still made a hit as Mlle. Nocodi, an eccentric German dancer, and her rendering of a comic dialect song, "The Oompah," provoked peals of laughter. John C. Rice as Worthington Best, Jr., and Joseph M. Sparks as the Irish Judge, were both good, and George W. Barnum added zest to the performance by his portrayal of a Russian General. Jacques Kruger, in the character of Pop Dooley, a stage doorkeeper and uncle of Dottie Dimple, supplied much of the humor.

Dottie Dimple	May Irwin
Worthington Best, Jr.	John C. Rice
Worthington Best, Sr.	Raymond Hitchcock
Mrs. Worthington Best, Sr.	Clara Palmer
Mlle. Nocodi	Ada Lewis
General Vladistoff	Geo. W. Barnum
Judge Jeremiah Geoghan	Jos. M. Sparks
Pop Dooley	Jacques Kruger

"THE MESSIAH" SUNG.

Handel's Masterpiece Draws a Large Audience at Carnegie Hall.

The annual Christmastide performances of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society took place at Carnegie Hall on Monday afternoon and last night. On both occasions there were large audiences, that of last night filling every seat in the house and most of the available standing room. Attendance at performances of Händel's masterpiece at this season of the year has come to have a religious significance, which attracts the presence of many not regular concertgoers. The religious influence of the work thus becomes a factor in the cultivation of taste, for there is a certain amount of aesthetic education to be got out of a reverential hearing of so noble a piece of choral polyphony as "The Messiah." It is a pity that all performances of the oratorio are not on such a high plane as to set a standard, but there is seldom an ideal presentation of it.

Mr. Walter Damrosch, conductor of the Oratorio Society, engaged as soloists for these concerts Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Mrs. Adele Baldwin, contralto; Evans Williams, tenor, and Ffrangcon Davies, basso. The men were more satisfactory than the women. Mr. Williams sang his solos with admirable taste and much feeling, phrasing judiciously, and enunciating the text perfectly. The same kind of praise must be awarded Mr. Davies, who has not now to make himself known as a capable oratorio artist. Miss Blauvelt's style is not wholly suited to oratorio, while Mrs. Baldwin displayed a fairly woolly quality of tone, and a very small quantity of it at that. The chorus left nothing to be desired last night in the way of precision and of enunciation, but there is always a mechanical exactness in the oratorio performances which disguises some of the flexibility of Händel's music. Still, the choral work as generally praiseworthy, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with authority.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—William Barry, the Irish comedian, will appear next week at the Murray Hill Theatre in "The Rising Generation."

—The Hanlons' "New Superba" is in its last week at the Grand Opera House. At every matinée Manager Pitou gives toys to the children.

—Thomas Shea, business manager of the Empire Theatre, received a handsome diamond scarf pin from the employés of that house on Christmas Day.

—The following artists will appear next Tuesday at the sixth Metropolitan musicale at the Hotel Waldorf: Mmes. Chalia and La Gierse, and MM. Plançon, Campanari, and Gregorowitsch.

—At the Fourteenth Street Theatre, next Monday night, "The Cherry Pickers" will have its one hundredth performance. Managers Rosenquest and Pitou are preparing to celebrate the event by distributing handsome souvenirs.

—Beerbohm Tree's programme for the last half of his last week at the Knickerbocker Theatre is "Hamlet" to-morrow and Saturday nights, and "A Bunch of Violets" New Year's afternoon and night, and "The Dancing Girl" Saturday afternoon.

—Two plays that will have nine performances this week are "Under the Red Robe," at the Empire Theatre, and "Two Little Vagrants," at the Academy of Music. Each production will have three matinées, this afternoon, New Year's Day, and Saturday.

—Miss Janette Steer, who plays the part of Mrs. Murgatroyd, (formerly played by Mrs. Tree,) in the present production of "A Bunch of Violets" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has held a recognized position in London for several seasons. It was Miss Steer who first produced "Gudgeons" in London, and her discrimination has been responsible for the production of several other plays.

—Requests for light comedy to be given at the Garden Theatre on New Year's evening have led Mr. Mansfield to place "Prince Karl" on the bill instead of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" for that night. In consequence of this change, "Richard III." has been withdrawn as the performance for to-morrow evening. "Dr. Jeykill and Mr. Hyde" being substituted.

—"Thoroughbred," the race-horse comedy which was produced at the Garrick Theatre last season, will return to New York next Monday, and remain for one week at the Harlem Opera House. Henry E. Dixey is playing his original rôle of the straight-laced Mayor of Upcomb, and Fritz Williams will also appear in his original character, Hon. Blenkinsopp Carlingham.

—Rehearsals of "Captain Impudence," Edwin Milton Royle's new play, are being held at the American Theatre under the direction of McKee Rankin. The first public performance will be given next Monday night. Mr. Royle, the author, will be seen as the Captain, and Selina Fetter Royle as a Mexican girl. Other important parts will be acted by Amelia Bingham, Ellen Berg, and McKee Rankin.

—"A Contented Woman," which will be produced in New York next Monday at Hoyt's Theatre, is completing a very successful engagement at Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore. Some changes have been made in the cast by Mr. Hoyt, who has engaged for the New York production Frank J. Keenan and Grace Thorne Coulter, both experienced and competent actors.

—Daniel Frohman will produce during the coming season, at the Lyceum Theatre, a series of one-act plays before the regular bill of the evening. This will enable theatregoers who desire to go early to see a short play, while late-comers may see the entire regular performance. To-morrow night a one-act play by Minnie Maddern Fiske, entitled "The White Flower," will be produced, and later a one-act comedy by an English author will be presented.

Failures of Business Houses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Circuit Court has been asked to appoint a receiver for the firm of Kenefick & Powell. The firm formerly supplied the outdoor relief coal for the county.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Frederick J. Gottschall, a High Street dry goods merchant, failed to-day. His liabilities are $5,800, and assets largely in excess of that figure.

Diamond Match Affairs.

Owners of Diamond Match stock who will sell within a few days, may receive a written guarantee from responsible parties that, in case the stock sells four months from date above present selling price they shall be paid the difference four months from date. This in an unusual opportunity to secure one's self against further depreciation while holding a guarantee of gains—should the stock sell higher four months from date. Wire or write to Louis Lombard, broker, Imperial Hotel, New York.—Adv.

WEDDED A DANISH COUNT

THE GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

A Fashionable Wedding in Washington, at Which His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons Presided.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The wedding of Count Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt of Denmark and Miss Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, daughter of the widow of Col. Jerome Bonaparte, took place this morning in St. Paul's Catholic Church. Owing to the recent death of the father of the groom while Danish Ambassador at Paris the plans for an imposing ceremony had to be abandoned. The invitations to the church numbered barely 100, and the party which sat down to the wedding breakfast following the ceremony, at the residence of Mrs. Bonaparte, on K Street, was restricted to members of the family and of the wedding party.

The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and plants, suggestive of the Christmas season, holly and mistletoe being used in abundance and with fine effect. The National colors of the United States and Denmark were blended in the wall panels. The ushers were Messrs. Walter Van Rensselaer Berry, Frank Andrews, Charles McCawley, and Robert Wallach, all of this city. The groom was attended at the altar by his brother, the Count Leon de Moltke-Huitfeldt. The bride was escorted to the altar and given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore.

His eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, an old friend of the Bonaparte family, performed the ceremony, and Father Foley, priest of the Parish of St. Paul's, was celebrant of the nuptial mass, which succeeded the marriage ceremony. During the singing of the mass Count Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt and his bride occupied seats within the sanctuary.

The bride was attired in an exquisite gown of white satin, the trimming of which was priceless old family lace. Her veil was clasped to the hair by a dimond crescent, the gift of ex-Empress Eugenie, the bride's godmother.

At the residence of Mrs. Bonaparte the gifts showered upon the bride were exhibited to the breakfast party. They comprised one of the most elaborate and superb collections ever bestowed on a bride, and included remembrances from almost every family in the Diplomatic Corps and many in official life.

Count de Moltke-Huitfeldt and bride will proceed to St. Petersburg, which will be their home, for a time at least. The Count held a diplomatic position in Paris under his father, but that was vacated by the Ambassador's death, and his future movements are uncertain.

Miss Bonaparte, the bride of to-day, is the great-granddaughter of the famous beauty, "Betsy" Patterson of Baltimore, whose marriage to Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, was celebrated at Baltimore Christmas Eve, 1803, the Rev. John Carroll, Bishop of Manyland, officiating. The alliance was not recognized by Napoleon Bonaparte, and Jerome, yielding to his solicitations and demands, abandoned his American wife, who indignantly rejected Napoleon's offer of a large pension "provided she does not take the name of my family." Her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born in the suburbs of London, England, where she had been forced to take refuge by the relentless persecution of her brother-in-law. The events that followed are historic—the refusal of the Pope to dissolve the marriage, the decree of the Council of State of France, under Napoleon's dictation, declaring it null, and Jerome's subsequent marriage to a Princess of Wurtemberg. The name "Jerome," which Mme. Patterson Bonaparte conferred upon her only son, has been handed down in the family ever since, being borne now by a brother of the bride, a boy yet in his teens.

Mme. Patterson Bonaparte, with her son, passed her life partly in the United States and partly in Europe. Only once did she ever see her ex-husband after their first parting. It happened that Jerome, with his Queen, Catherine of Wurtemberg, was visiting the Pitti Gallery, when he came face to face with his repudiated wife. No sign of recognition was made by either, but Jerome said to Catherine: "That is my American wife."

Mme. Bonaparte's son married a Miss Susan Williams of Roxbury, Mass., by whom he had two sons, Jerome, father of the bride of to-day, and Charles, a resident of Baltimore, who gave his niece in marriage.

Mme. Patterson Bonaparte died in Baltimore in 1879. Her husband, Jerome, passed away in 1860. After the death of Catherine of Wurtemberg, he contracted a third marriage with an Italian lady of title.

On the mother's side, the new Countess is a descendant of Daniel Webster. When her mother married Col. Jerome Bonaparte, she was Caroline Leroy Edgar, widow. By her first husband she had two children, a son and daughter. The son is an officer of the navy; the daughter, Constance Edgar, become a visitation nun.

Countess de Moltke-Huitfeldt is a handsome woman of twenty-three years, of medium height, with dark-brown hair, worn high but relieved by a cluster of tiny curls at the brow; regular features and brown eyes, over which curve heavy dark brows. Her complexion is pale but clear, and her whole appearance attractive.

Count de Moltke is a fine-looking young man above medium height, and is blonde, with a pointed beard and blue eyes.

Stone—O'Day.

Miss Louise O'Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, was married to Andrew Jackson Stone yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents, 128 West Seventy-second Street. The ceremony was performed in the parlor, before an improvised altar, by the Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street.

Miss O'Day was gowned in brocaded white satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore a tulle veil, fastened with a crescent-shaped diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of white Bride's roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Genevieve O'Day, maid of honor, and Miss Angelita Stone, sister of the bridegroom, bridesmaid. They were prettily attired in pink and yellow silk gowns, respectively, and carried bouquets of pink and yellow roses. Daniel O'Day, Jr., brother of the bride, was the best man.

The ceremony was followed by a reception and dinner. The couple will sail on the St. Louis for London to-day. A large number of friends and relatives from Buffalo, N. Y., attended the wedding.

Levy—Silvester.

Miss Florence Sylvester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sylvester, was married to Percival Levy yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 56 West Seventy-second Street, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, the ceremony being performed under a canopy of white Bride's roses, hyacinths, and smilax, in the middle of which hung a bell of Bride's roses.

The bride was prettily gowned in a traveling costume, trimmed with point lace. She wore a Gainsborough picture hat of velvet. She carried a bridal bouquet of hyacinths, lilies of the valley, and Bride's roses.

Her attendants were her little nieces, Misses Aléne Stern and Sylvia Stern, who were attired in pink silk dresses covered with white lace. They carried small bouquets similar to the bride's. The best man was Alphonso L. Sylvester, brother of the bride. The ushers were Maximilian Stern, H. Charles Albright, J. W. May, and Milton Samuels. A breakfast followed the ceremony. The couple will take an extensive trip South.

St. Maurice—Corneau.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—This evening Miss Grace Virginia Corneau became the bride of Le Comte Joleaud de St. Maurice of Paris, France. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The Rev. Thomas Hickey, Vicar General of the Springfield Diocese, officiated. Addison Corneau, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Edith Addison Corneau, the bride's sister.

Count and Countess St. Maurice left to-night for Chicago. From there they will go to Montreal, where a great ête has been organized in their honor. The celebration will probably take place on the ice, and will be an elaborate entertainment. They will go from Montreal to New York, from which place they will take passage for Paris. In Winter they will make their home in Paris, and in Summer they will reside at Count St. Maurice's country place, Ponpoise.

Neidlinger—Hartwell.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—At noon to-day Miss Marie Emily Hartwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Hartwell, was married to Henry T. Neidlinger of New York. The wedding took place at the residence of the Misses Gilman, 324 Commonwealth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Donald of Trinity Church officiated. The bride was dressed in white satin, and her bouquet was of white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Adel Prentice of Cleveland, Ohio, who wore a pink gown and carried pink roses.

The best man was Rudolph Neidlinger, brother of the groom, and Masters Granville and Gerard Mitchell were the pages. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Clinton Hartwell of Denver Col.

Following the ceremony there was a reception. The newly wedded couple were assisted in receiving by the father and mother of the bride, the latter dressed in silvergray satin and duchesse lace.

Marsh—Parker.

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 29.—Walter Randall Marsh, formerly of the Faculty of Phillips Exeter Academy, and now of the Penn Charter University of Philadelphia, was married here to-day in Christ Episcopal Church to Miss Lillian Blanche Parker, who for several years has made her home with her cousin, Dr. Walter Tuttle of this town. The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Henry L. Parker of Worcester. He gave her in marriage.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Gilsey.

—Brooke Machall of Washington, D. C., is at the Netherland.

—Congressman-elect J. A. Connolly of Springfield, Ill., is at the Windsor.

—Col. S. M. Mills of West Point and Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, are at the Everett.

—Judge John D. McMahon of Rome, N. Y., and Fulton Paul of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota and ex-Mayor Edwin S. Stuart of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—Senator N. N. Stranahan of Fulton, N. Y., and Prof. George J. Brush of New Haven are at the Murray Hill.

—William Sanderson of Baltimore, D. S. Gamble of New Haven, and W. D. Krewson of Savannah are at the Metropole.

—Thomas Wilson and W. J. McGee of Washington, D. C., and J. Ford Rhodes of Boston are at the Buckingham.

—The Rev. W. E. Bartlett and the Rev. E. J. McNamara of Baltimore and George S. Harris of Troy are at the Sturtevant.

—Arthur J. Bennett and H. A. Pinkham of Boston, Thomas M. Rees of Pittsburg, and S. E. Locke of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Henry T. Noyes of Rochester, S. G. Hopkins of Washington, D. C.; Samuel Bell of Philadelphia, and W. B. King of Boston are at the Waldorf.

—Congressman-elect Charles F. Sprague of Boston, Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, and ex-Senator Henry Russell of Albany are at the Holland.

—W. E. Sheldon of Boston, B. S. Wright of Philadelphia, E. R. Sandford of New Haven, and J. Bridge of Milford, Conn., are at the Grand Union.

—Samuel Knapp of Cincinnati, J. H. Mitchell of Hartford, R. E. Sheldon of Columbus, Ohio, and T. B. Felder of Atlanta, are at the Imperial.

—Samuel C. Lawrence and John G. Stearns of Boston, Albert Hill of Rochester, and Henry Roberts and William E. Allen of Hartford are at the Manhattan.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden of West Virginia, J. B. Calvo, Minister for Costa Rica at Washington, Assemblyman J. M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, ex-Congressman William A. Russell, and W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Ach, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Ach, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 120 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Allen, George, Philadelphia, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; W. J. Boehm, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, domestics, 120 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; J. L. Morgan, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, cloaks and muslin underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods and notions; 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Carroll, black goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Cohen, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; A. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, notions; 120 Franklin Street.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, laces, 104 Worth Street, St. Denis Hotel.

—Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, dry goods and notions, 57 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Fox, jewelry, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

—Given, John M., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Connell, dry goods; W. Armour, general buyer; Hotel Albert.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods, 490 Broome Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Yott, dress goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Breswanger, millinery; Hotel Albert.

—Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; S. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston Mass.; J. J. Whittaker, ribbons; J. Granger, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hoffman House.

—King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods, etc., 338 Broadway; Everett House.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, notions; 55 Franklin Street.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture; 43 Leonard Street.

—Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; R. Sheldon, prints; E. Stewart, wash fabrics; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, dry goods; Everett House.

—Rothschild & Kahn, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Rothschild, millinery; F. Hirsch, fancy goods; 506 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Schwartz, McAlpine & Bullock, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Bullock, domestics, 328 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces; Hotel Vendome.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss J. L. Tosney, carpets, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—The Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics; Grand Union Hotel.

—Wanamaker, J., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, trimmings; Hoffman House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; J. Wilson, misses' and children's cloaks, 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Wightman, D. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Williams, linens, 335 Broadway.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies and infants' wear; 415 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Charles R. Harris.

Capt. Charles R. Harris, a well-known resident of West Hoboken, N. J., died at his home, 410 Charles Street, Monday night, from a complication of diseases. Capt. Harris was born in Preston, Conn., Oct. 21, 1835. Through his mother he was descended from Sir William Brewster, who came over with the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower. He became a sailor when sixteen years old on the steamer Contest, which was commanded by his uncle, Capt. Brewster, who taught him navigation. At the outbreak of the war he entered the navy and was made a Second Lieutenant. He served on the Monitor and took part in the storming of Fort Fisher and the capture of Charleston.

At the close of the war he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Company, and commanded the Colorado, plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong. Later he commanded the Argonian. In 1876 he became Captain of one of the Norwich Transportation Company's boats, after which he made his home in West Hoboken. Last July his health broke down and he was compelled to retire. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Edward Avery.

Edward Avery died yesterday at Boston. Mr. Avery was a prominent lawyer. In politics he was always a Democrat, and for years held a prominent position in his party. Since 1851, with the exception of a few years, he had been a member of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, and for several years was its Chairman. Once he was the party candidate for Attorney General of the State, and several times for Congress. He was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1868 and 1876. In 1867 he was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, one of the eight Democrats who constituted the full strength of that party in the House of that year, and served on the Committee of Probate and Chancery. Mr. Avery was an active Mason. He was a prominent member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Elias W. Taylor.

Elias W. Taylor, who was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage last Saturday at his desk, in the office of George W. Millar & Co., 62 Duane Street, died yesterday morning at the Hudson Street Hospital. Mr. Taylor was sixty-eight years old, and was well known among the older business men of the city. Forty-five years ago he held the position of Chief Clerk of the Common Council. When his term of office expired he engaged in the paper business, and he had remained in that line of trade up to his final illness. He had been manager of the paper stock department for George W. Millar & Co. for the past ten years.

Mr. Taylor leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon from his residence, on Forty-seventh Street, near Twelfth

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree rendered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 7th day of December, 1896, in a suit pending in said court, wherein the Globe National Bank of Boston and Samuel N. Brown were complainants, and Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, as the receiver of the property, business, and effects of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, State of Montana, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property, effects, and assets of said Butte and Boston Mining Company of every kind, name, and description, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption therein of said Butte and Boston Mining Company as an entirety.

The following is a brief description of the property so to be sold:

The parcels of real property situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, known as follows:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Pye-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Gabriella Lode Claim, Lot 405, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Del Monte Lode Claim, Lot 89, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Wapello Lode Claim, Lot No. 62, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot No. 66, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 491, in Township 3, North of Range 7 West.

The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Fractional Lot No. 1, and the east half of Fractional Lot No. 2, section 36 seventeen, Township 3, North of Range 7 West, containing 151.57 acres.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry 488, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 538, and fractional Lots number 4 and 10, in section 18, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597, the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2, of section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbott and Jones's addition to the City of Butte according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana; all in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211, in Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township 3, North Range 8 West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township 3, North Range 8 West, including all that portion of said claim upon which the old Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which Gulch is situated north and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes, conveying the same to said mill from Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all buildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Ditch, and formerly known as and called the Allison and Humphrey Ditch, which is used to divert water from Summit Creek and Fourth of July Creek, headwaters of the Boulder Creek, in Jefferson County, Montana, and from Park Canyon, Dixie and Yankee Doodle Creeks and tributaries, along the line of said ditch in Silver Bow County, and from thence conveying the water from said creeks and tributaries to the placer mines in Butte City and vicinity, with all reservoirs, side ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances belonging to or connected with said ditches, and also the water rights in the said creeks and the waters of the same, and the tributaries thereof along the line of said ditch which belong to said ditch or used in connection therewith, or in any wise appertaining to said ditches or said water rights.

The foregoing parcels of land and property are more particularly described in a certain deed of conveyance made by Andrew J. Davis to the Butte and Boston Mining Company on September 6, 1888, and which was recorded in Book N of Deeds at page 136, etc., in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Wedge Lode Claim, Lot 4,098, situated in Section 12, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Michael Davitt Lode Claim, Lot 269, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Never Despair Lode Claim, Lot 297, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point 312 feet north 36 degrees 15 minutes west of the northwest corner of the Harrington Placer Claim, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West, and running thence north 20 degrees 30 minutes east 256 feet, thence north 57 degrees 45 minutes west 237 feet, thence south 20 degrees 30 minutes west 256 feet, thence south 57 degrees 45 minutes east 237 feet, to the place of beginning.

The Emma Lode Claim, adjoining the Silver Bow Millsite on the east and the Harris Tunnel right on the west; located March 25th, 1885. Notice of location of which is recorded in Book L, page 105, of Quartz Locations, records of Deer Lodge County, State of Montana.

Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Block 2, in the Thornton addition to the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, according to the official plat and survey of said addition in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also that portion of the Blue Jay Lode Claim, Lot No. 96, Township 3, North Range 8 West, which lies west of the line drawn north from the northeast corner of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West.

That certain tract of ground, consisting of an area of 1.09 acres, being a portion of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West, lying south of and adjoining the Blue Jay Lode Claim, which is more fully described in a deed from William D. Thornton and others to the Butte and Boston Mining Company dated December 10, 1894, and recorded on page 423 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Washington Placer, being the east half of the northeast quarter of section 17, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Ensenada Lode Claim, located April 15, 1889, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 459 of Book G of Quartz Lode Records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Smelter Lode Claim, located June 4, 1890, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 458 of Book H of Lode Locations, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Eagle Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record on page 144 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Millsite Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record at page 125 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The O. C. Fraction Lode Claim, located July 14th, 1890, and recorded on page 566 of Book H, Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Lot No. 3 in Block 1 of the Parrott addition to the City of Butte, according to the plat and survey thereof filed in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The proposed Lot 24 in Block 4 of the proposed Talbott and Jones addition to the City of Butte; for more full description of which reference is made to a deed from Richard Lloyd and wife to Charles H. Palmer, dated August 7th, 1894, and recorded in Book 12 of Deeds, page 295, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The May Lode Claim, located May 21st, 1890, notice of location of which is recorded on page 420 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That portion of Lot 24 in Block 3, Talbott and Jones addition to Butte, lying north of the original plat of the said addition, being the property conveyed in a deed from Duncan McArthur to Charles H. Palmer, dated May 28, 1894, and recorded on page 293 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also an undivided one-half of the Snohomish Lode Claim, Lot No. 192, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided two-thirds of the Tramway Lode Claim, Lot No. 180, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided one-fourth of the Wild Bill Lode Claim, Lot No. 78, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also 52-100 acres of land, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, as described in a deed from F. Augustus Heinze to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, dated February 25, 1892, and of record at page 43 of Book 5 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also the surface ground of lots 7 and 8 in Block 2 of the Kemper addition to the City of Butte, and the mineral contained in that portion of said addition lying east and north of a straight line drawn from the northwest corner of Block 5 to the southeast corner of Lot 3 in Block 8 of said Kemper addition.

Also all other lodes and placer claims, lands, water, and water rights belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which it is in any wise interested, either at law or in equity, together with all buildings, fixtures, ditches, reservoirs, pipes, flumes, sluices, and other improvements on each and every part of the real property and property interests above referred to, and the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof, together with all and singular the mines, minerals, ores, rights, liberties, and privileges belonging to or in any wise appertaining unto the said property or property interests belonging to the said Butte and Boston Mining Company, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, reversions, remainders, tolls, increase, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, of, in, and to the said property and each and every part thereof.

Also all the personal property of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, including all boilers, pumps, engines, air-compressors, hoists, ropes, cages, cars, buckets, crushers, rolls, jigs, separators, belting, shafting, pulleys, elevators, trestles, tracks, furnaces, roast furnaces, reverberatory furnaces and blast furnaces, lathes, planers, drills, sampling appliances, laboratory appliances, blacksmith tools, dynamos, switchboards, electric lamps, wires, insulators, carpenter tools, circular saws, clay mill machinery, picks, shovels, air drills, wheelbarrows, timber, steel, hammers, pumps, pump columns, steam columns, air hose, fire hose, and all tools, appliances, apparatus, machinery, and the appurtenances thereof used for mining, raising ore from the mines, concentrating, smelting, sampling, extracting, and conveying ores, or used in and about the machine, blacksmith, and carpenter shops, and electric light plant of said company, and all powder, caps, fuse, candles, and other supplies, and all property of every name, nature, kind, and description, whether included in the foregoing description or otherwise belonging to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which said company has any right, title, or interest.

Also the good will appertaining to the business heretofore conducted by the said Butte and Boston Mining Company, and all accounts, contracts, bills receivable, judgments, decrees, causes of action for damages for trespasses on property, or arising or to arise on any and all contracts, bonds, undertakings, or otherwise, and all other choses in action belonging to or in which said Butte and Boston Mining Company is in any wise interested.—Dated at Butte, Montana, December 8th, 1896.

JOHN F. FORBIS,
Receiver of the Butte and Boston Mining Company.

CHARLES R. LEONARD,
Butte, Montana, Solicitor for Complainant.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale ordered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 21st day of October, 1896, in a suit brought in said court, wherein the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company was complainant, and the Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, and in accordance with the provisions of said decree, as the Special Master appointed by its terms, and under the authority vested in me, as such I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, all the right, title, and interest belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, which is directed to be sold by the terms of said decree in and to all of the property located in the County of Silver Bow, of which the following is a brief description:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) and Eight (8) West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township Three (3) North of Range Seven (7) and Eight (8) West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township Three (3) North of Range Eight (8) West.

The Pye-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Gabriella Lode Claim, Lot 405, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Del Monte Lode Claim, Lot 89, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Wapello Lode Claim, Lot 62, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot 66, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 491, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Fractional Lot No. One (1,) and the east half of fractional Lot No. Two (2,) Section Seventeen (17) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 151.57 acres.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 488, Lot No. 59, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 538, and fractional lots numbers 4 and 10, Section Eighteen (18) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597, the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2 of Section Seventeen (17) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbott and Jones's addition to the City of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana, all in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West, including all that portion of said claim upon which the old Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which guich is situated east and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes conveying the same to said mill from the Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all outbuildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Ditch, and formerly known as and called the Allison and Humphrey Ditch, which is used to divert water from Summit Creek and Fourth of July Creek, headwaters of the Boulder Creek in Jefferson County, Montana, and from Park Canyon, Dixie and Yankee Doodle Creeks, and tributaries along the line of said ditch in Silver Bow County, and from thence conveying the waters from said creeks and tributaries to the placer mines in Butte City and vicinity, with all reservoirs, side ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances belonging to or connected with said ditches, and also the water rights in the said creeks, and the waters of the same, and the tributaries thereof along the line of the said ditch which belong to said ditch or used in connection therewith, or in any wise appertaining to said ditches or said water rights.

Together with all buildings, fixtures, ditches, reservoirs, pipes, flumes, sluices, and other improvements on each and every of said parcels of property, and the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging to or in any wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof.

Together with all and singular the mines, minerals, ores, rights, liberties, and privileges belonging to or in any wise appertaining unto the said property, or any part thereof.

Together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

Being the same property more particularly described in a certain mortgage or deed of trust made and executed by said Butte and Boston Mining Company to Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company on September 6th, 1888, which is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, at page 325, in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.—Dated Butte, Montana, December 8th, 1896.

J. O. BENDER, Special Master.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Complainants' Solicitors, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City. d16-1aw6wW

NOTICE.

To the Holders of the Issue of $1,000,000

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the BUTTE AND BOSTON MINING CO.

All holders of bonds of the Butte and Boston Mining Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Montana, which are secured by a mortgage or deed of trust given by said company September 20th, 1892, on certain of its property situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, said mortgage or deed of trust being executed to the undersigned as trustee, are hereby notified that all of the property included in said mortgage or deed of trust will be sold FEBRUARY 1ST, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, by J. O. Bender, the Special Master appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana, Southern Division, in a suit instituted in said court against said Butte and Boston Mining Company by the undersigned as trustee under a certain other and prior mortgage or deed of trust made by said Butte and Boston Mining Company on the 6th day of September, 1888, to secure an issue of one thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, the undersigned being trustee under both said mortgages or deeds of trust.

This notice is given by direction of the court contained in the decree signed and entered in said suit on October 21st, 1896, and all holders of bonds secured by the mortgage or deed of trust executed September 20th, 1892, are hereby notified of the above sale, and are hereby called upon to protect their rights.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1896.

MASSACHUSETTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Complainant's Solicitors, 30 Broad St., New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—Charles F. Southmayd and Franklin B. Lord, as Trustees of the trusts or trust created by the will of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, deceased, for the benefit of Laura A. Delano and remaindermen, and the said Charles F. Southmayd and Franklin B. Lord, individually, against Laura A. Delano, The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as a Trustee of the said trusts or trust created by the will of William B. Astor, deceased, for the benefit of Laura A. Delano and remaindermen; The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels and credits which were of John Carey, Junior, deceased; Henry De Forest Weekes, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Franklin H. Delano, deceased; Mary P. Kissam, Augusta Kissam, and Coleman E. Kissam, as executrices and executor of the last will and testament of Philip Kissam, deceased; William Waldorf Astor, Waldorf Astor, Pauline Astor, John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor; Gwendolin Enid Astor, John Jacob Astor, son of William Astor; William Vincent Astor, Charlotte Augusta Drayton, Caroline Schermerhorn Wilson, Mary Van Alen, James Laurens Van Alen, Sarah Steward Van Alen, James R. Roosevelt, Junior; Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, Caroline Astor Drayton, Henry Coleman Drayton, William Astor Drayton, Alida Livingston Drayton, Marshall Orme Wilson, Junior; Richard Thornton Wilson, Junior, Margaret Laura Zborowski, Marguerite Eugenie Isabelle Victorine de Stuers, John Hubert Eugene Francois de Stuers, Hubert Victor Arthur Auguste de Stuers, Louis Zborowski, Arthur Astor Carey, Reginald Carey, Arthur Graham Carey, and Alida Carey.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 29, 1896.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office Address, No. 52 Wall Street, New York. N. Y.

To the defendants Waldorf Astor, Pauline Astor, John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor; Gwendolin Enid Astor, James Laurens Van Alen, Caroline Astor Drayton, Henry Coleman Drayton, William Astor Drayton, Alida Livingston Drayton, Marguerite Eugenie Isabelle Victorine de Stuers, John Hubert Eugene Francois de Stuers, Hubert Victor Arthur Auguste de Stuers, Louis Zborowski, Arthur Astor Carey, Reginald Carey, Arthur Graham Carey, Alida Carey, and

To William Waldorf Astor for and on behalf of said defendant John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To William Waldorf Astor for and on behalf of said defendant Gwendolin Enid Astor, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To J. Coleman Drayton for and on behalf of said defendant Henry Coleman Drayton, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To J. Coleman Drayton for and on behalf of said defendant William Astor Drayton, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To J. Coleman Drayton for and on behalf of said defendant Alida Livingston Drayton, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To Elliot E. M. Zborowski, for and on behalf of said defendant Louis Zborowski, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To Arthur Astor Carey for and on behalf of said defendant Reginald Carey, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To Arthur Astor Carey for and on behalf of said defendant Arthur Graham Carey, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To Arthur Astor Carey for and on behalf of said defendant Alida Carey, an infant under fourteen years of age.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. d9-1aw6wW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE NEW YORK Supreme Court, held at Part Two thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1896. Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.

In the matter of the application of Michael Lapp, for an order discharging a certain mortgage now appearing as a lien on the premises Number Two Hundred and Seventeen Mulberry Street, New York City.

On reading and filing the petition of Michael Lapp, dated and verified the 7th day of December, 1896, praying that a certain mortgage bearing date the 18th day of January, 1859, made by Thomas Rice and Mary, his wife, to Louisa F. Hubbell, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand dollars on the 13th day of January, 1863, with interest thereon from the date thereof, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon premises situate in the City and County of New York, known as Number Two Hundred and Seventeen Mulberry Street, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 577 of Mortgages, Page 514, on January 17th, 1859, which said mortgage, together with the bond or obligation therein described, was duly assigned by said Louisa F. Hubbell, (then known as Louisa F. Bartlett,) to Peter Rice and George F. Neale, composing the firm of P. Rice & Company, by an assignment in writing bearing date the 12th day of September, 1862, duly recorded in the office of the said Register, in Liber 671 of Mortgages, Page 432, on the 22d day of September, 1862, may be discharged and canceled of record, and an order requiring all persons interested to show cause why the same should not be discharged of record, and for such other and further relief as may seem proper, and upon motion of Edward P. Schell, the attorney for the said petitioner, it is hereby, pursuant to the statute,

Ordered that all persons interested show cause at Special Term of this Court, to be held at Part One thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why such mortgage should not be discharged of record.

And it is further ordered and directed that this order be published in The New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, for three weeks successively, once in each week, and that on or before the date of the first publication thereof, a copy of this order be served personally upon George W. Rice, Adelaide M. Rice, Cecelia A. Brewster, Minnie L. Jones, C. Corrinne Swayne, Mary Louise Kennedy, Emma C. Neale, Grace Neale, and George H. Neale, in the State of New York, and upon Mrs. E. K. Leffingwell, either in the State of New York or at Montclair, in the State of New Jersey.

Enter R. A. P., J. S. C.

EDWARD P. SCHELL, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and Post Office address, 56 Pine Street New York City. d16-1aw8wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ANNIE FITZPATRICK, plaintiff, against GEORGE WOLFE and MARY WOLFE, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown, plaintiff; Lena Eisenberg, Sarah C. Peyser, Mary Weyler, John G. Van Kamp, and Louis Kendal, and Mary Kendal, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Anna M. Pfau, Sadie Ullman, and John Fitzpatrick, and Leon Ullman, defendants. —Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y. January 28th, 1896.

A. M. & G. CARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary Wolfe, wife of George Wolfe, the name Mary being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Lena Eisenberg, Sarah C. Peyser, Mary Weyler, John G. Van Kamp, Louis Kendal, and Mary Kendal, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff. The foregoing supplementary summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of December, 1896, and filed December 15th, 1896, with the amended complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city and county. —Dated December 15th, 1896.

A. M. & G. CARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. d16-1aw6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, First Judicial Department, County of New York, trial desired in New York County.—AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, plaintiff, against EDWARD B. CAMP and Augustus Maunsell Bradhurst, as administrators with the will annexed of Henry M. Bradhurst, deceased; Henry M. Bradhurst, Augustus M. Bradhurst, Gerald Francis Talbot, and Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, his wife; Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, Frederic E. Camp, and Hugh N. Camp, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hugh N. Camp, deceased; Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, Louise V. G. Talbot, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, George Augustus Mounsey, and Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1896.

CHARLES A. JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and post office address Nos. 10 and 18 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

To the above-named defendants, Augustus M. Bradhurst, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Henry M. Bradhurst, deceased, and on behalf of the infant defendant, Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst; Gerald Francis Talbot, individually and on behalf of the infant defendants, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, and Louise V. G. Talbot; Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, individually and on behalf of the infant defendants, Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, and George Augustus Mounsey; Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, Louise V. G. Talbot, Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst, Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, and George Augustus Mounsey.

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you individually and in your representative capacity respectively as above given, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1896.

CHARLES A. JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and post office address Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A. d30-1aw6wW&f10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the BAVARIAN-STAR BREWING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 17th day of December, 1896, we, the undersigned, were appointed receivers of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, and that we have duly qualified as such receivers. We do hereby require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, to render an account of such indebtedness on the 6th day of February, 1897, to us, as such receivers, at our office, No. 240 West 18th Street, in the City of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their custody or possession any property or effects of the said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, to deliver the same to us at the same place on or before the day named.

3. All creditors of said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to us on or before the same day.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, to present the same to us in writing and in detail at the place and within the time hereinbefore specified.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1896.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER, SAMUEL SANDERS, Receivers of the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company. d30-1aw3wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of George Alces, assigned to John E. Eustis, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of New York, to be held in and for the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said city, on the 11th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why the final settlement of the accounts of John E. Eustis, assignee of above-named George Alces, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, [Seal.] one of the Justices of said court, this 24th day of December, 1896.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

GEORGE S. COLEMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 80 Broadway, New York City. d30-1aw6wW

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New York";) at 8 AM for Belgium, per steamship Pfalda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary, 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 2 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Grecian Prince, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dunstan, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla,";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 6 PM for Cape Haiti, Jeremie,

COLLEGE MEN PLAY CHESS

HARVARD LEADS IN THE TOURNAMENT THUS FAR.

Yesterday's Work Was Smoother and Less Hurried and Showed More Self-Control on the Part of the Players—Score in Detail.

The games played yesterday in the intercollegiate chess tournament were very much better than those of the day before. There was considerably less excitement on the part of the young players, and they conducted their games with more care and prevision. The players at the different tables seemed more evenly matched than on the first day, and there was no rushing over weaker opponents.

At 2:30 P. M. the collegians sat down to play, and were paired as follows:

Table No 1, Parker of Columbia against Lehlback of Yale.

Table No. 2, Seymour of Princeton against Ryder of Harvard.

Table No. 3, Price of Columbia against Southard of Harvard.

Table No. 4 Murdock of Yale against Young of Princeton.

Both of Mr. Pillsbury's protégés of Columbia opened with pawn to queen's 4, as was to be expected, and, as was also to be expected, conducted the opening moves well. At the first table, Lehlback of Yale replied to Parker's queen's pawn opening in the usual manner; but at Table No. 3 Southard of Harvard replied to Price's similar opening with pawn to king bishop's 4, constituting the Dutch game. Southard handled his pieces so well that Price had to resign just as the hour of adjournment arrived. Up to the very last, however, Price had a good game, but allowed Southard, who is a careful, deliberate player, to win the exchange. This was the only game concluded in the afternoon. Three games had been finished in the same time on the first day. This fact alone shows that the players were either better matched or that all of them played more carefully.

Young of Princeton sticks to his French defense. He slowly lost ground before Murdoch's attack, and resigned after 56 moves.

Parker played well up to the end game. One minute before the night adjournment he made his last move, a terrible blunder, which Lehlbach profited by immediately and won a piece, and Samuel Loyd, referee, adjudicated the game in Black's favor. This was Parker's second defeat.

Seymour of Princeton was also a victim of a fatal error in the end game.

Harvard now leads by a clean score of four victories. That is next to nothing. The scores of the different teams and of the separate players are given below:

TEAM SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Harvard	4	0	Columbia	1	3
Princeton	1	3	Yale	2	2

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	Won.		Won.
Parker, (C.)	0	Murdoch, (Y.)	1
Price, (C.)	0	New, (Y.)	1
Lehlbach, (Y.)	1	Ryder, (H.)	1
Seymour, (P.)	1	Southard, (H.)	2
Young, (P.)	0		

The players will meet in the following order to-day:

Parker (C.) vs. Seymour, (P.;) Lehlbach (Y.) vs. Ryder, (H.;) Price (C.) vs. Murdoch, (Y.;) Young (P.) vs. Southard, (H.)

Play begins at 2:30 P. M. at Columbia Grammar School, 34 and 36 East Fifty-first Street.

F. R. Stark of Columbia, usher, keeps perfect order in the room.

H. N. Pillsbury, John Baird, and several other chess experts came in during the day to look over the games.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

A Large Attendance and Many Favorites Win.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 29.—Cloudy, mild weather and a fast track marked the racing to-day. The attendance was large and betting heavy, while, as the favorites won most of the events, the public beat the books. Summaries:

First Race.—Selling, seven furlongs. Mollie B., 86 pounds, (Turner,) even, won by two lengths; Little Bill, 103, (Combs,) 6 to 1, second by a length; Whiff, 91, (Wilhite,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. F. M. B., Logan, Ramona, Belle of Fordham, and Theodore H. also ran.

Second Race.—For two-year-olds, six furlongs. Sugar Cane, 103 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 12 to 1, won; Little Buck, 103, (Caywood,) 5 to 1, second by a length. Elkin, 103, (Everett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Fred Graft, Pomery Sec, Lott, Judge Bryant, Miriam M., Pop Dixon, Squire Gillam, Babe L., Old Ham, Jasper, Gioja, and The Parrot also ran.

Third Race.—Selling, mile and twenty yards. Trilby, 101 pounds, (Morse,) 11 to 5, won by two lengths; Marquise, 103, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, second, by three-quarters of a length; Sobriquet, 91, (Dorsey,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Frank Jaubert, Booze, Proverb, Jim Maddox, Little Tom, May Ashby, and Emma T. also ran.

Fourth Race.—Handicap, seven furlongs. Hill Billy, 92 pounds, (Dorsey,) 20 to 1, won by a length; Viscount, 87, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, second by two lengths; Pelleas, 106, (Walker,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Ray H., Renaud, Chapple, and Mamie Callan also ran.

Fifth Race.—Selling, six furlongs. Hallowen, 104 pounds, (Scherrer,) 8 to 5, won by a length; Laurel Davis, 99, (Wilhite,) 10 to 1, second by half a length; Ida Wagner, 99, (J. Weber,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Twelve Fifty, Little Frank, Mr. Dayton, Peanuts, J. B. Ewing, and Baal Gad also ran.

Sixth Race.—Selling, six furlongs. Tenochtitlan, 104 pounds, (Wilhite,) even, won by half a length; Emma Lee, 90, (Hirsch,) 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Judge Bullock, 102, (Caywood,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Panini, Nellie Osborne, Royal Prince, Harmony, Layon, Atalanta, and Cumberland also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Following is a summary of the racing to-day at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs—Selling.—Pat Murphy, 110 pounds, (R. Isom,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; San, 110, (F. Spencer,) 15 to 1, second; Harry O., 105, (Thorp,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Carrie M., Tuxedo, Pecksniff, Irma, Last Chance, Carasode, Abi P., Une Que Amo, and Little Scot also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile.—Sweet Favordale, 97 pounds, (Jones,) 15 to 1, won by half a length; Torsina, 97, (Slaughter,) 4 to 1, second; Captiva, 105, (W. Martin,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:45½. Ostler Joe also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Pommery Sec Stakes—Two-year-olds—Seven furlongs—$1,000 to winner.—Aquinas, 118 pounds, (Slaughter,) won by five lengths; Howard, 118, (W. Martin,) 6 to 2, second; Casper, 118, (Jones,) 9 to 2, coupled with Fig Leaf, third. Time—1:13. Fig Leaf also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs.—Reddington, 96 pounds, (Slaughter,) 16 to 5, won by three lengths; Hazard, 96, (Isom,) second; Goodchild, 104, (Gardner,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:32½. Applause, Jack Richelieu, Boreas, Arnette, and Mascero also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Declared off.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Selling.—Lucky Dog, 113 pounds, (Doggett,) even, won by four lengths; Yemen, 110, (H. Martin,) 8 to 1, second; To Go, 110, (Slaughter,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18¼. Potentate, Peril, Brametta, and Mobaleska also ran.

Coming Races at Ideal Park.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Ideal Park has given out a list of its stake events for the season of 1897. The aggregate value of the nineteen stakes is $25,500. Individual values range from $6,000 in the Ideal Park Handicap to $1,000 in several other events. The meeting will begin in May, nominations for the events closing March 1. The chief event is the Ideal Park Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and three-sixteenths, for which $6,000 is guaranteed. The next richest stake is the Wisconsin Handicap, a sweepstakes for all ages, at six furlongs, guaranteed to be worth $2,500.

Additional Racing Dates.

The Jockey Club announces the following additional racing dates for the season of 1897:

Brighton Beach Association.—First meeting: July 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Second meeting: Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23.

Saratoga Association.—July 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Queens County Jockey Club.—Spring meeting: April 28, 29, 30, May 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Summer meeting: July 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Fall meeting: Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13.

YALE DEFEATS ALABAMA.

A Football Game in Which the Southerners Were Easy Victims.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29.—The Alabama eleven, composed of crack players from all over the State, fell easy victims to Capt. G. Foster Sanford and the Yale team on the Birmingham gridiron at West End Park this afternoon. The Alabamas' Captain, Gordon Johnston, formerly of Princeton, made a big spurt in the first half, forcing the ball within a few yards of Yale's goal, but the visitors recovered themselves, and from that time on the home team's only laurels were splendid individual tackles by London, Laird, Hughes, and Jones. The Yale team showed excellent cohesion and management, in which Alabama was deficient. The first half netted Yale three touch-downs and three goals, and the second two touch-downs and two goals, the score resulting 30 to 0.

A thousand persons were in attendance. Yale has canceled with New Orleans, and starts home to-morrow, stopping off at Atlanta if a game can be arranged there for New Year's.

The teams lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Alabama.
Sedgwick	Right end	Milan
Hotchkiss	Right tackle	Moseley
Brown	Right guard	Meade
Avery	Centre	Taylor
Sanford	Left guard	Averell
Tucker	Left tackle	Glower
Manifold	Left end	Laird
Wilson	Quarter back	Johnston
Lyons	Right half back	Jones
Hammond	Left half back	London
Brook	Full back	Hughes

Umpire—Mr. Durant of Yale. Referee—Mr. Walker of Alabama.

New Year's at Knickerbocker A. C.

The New Year's season will be a busy one for members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. New Year's Eve, at 9 P. M., there will be a game of water polo between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team and one of the boat-club teams. Following this there will be a special smoker in the theatre. New Year's Day there will be a cross-country run, starting at Columbus Oval, William's Bridge. The athletes will leave the Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M. Thirty of the club's members intend to start, and entries from other clubs will probably bring the number of contestants to 100. The run will take place, no matter what the weather. After the run, from 1 to 6 P. M., the club will serve luncheon to members in the grill room.

Canada Yachts to Compete.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, having accepted the challenge of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup for small yachts, has sent a circular to all recognized yacht clubs in Canada announcing that open trial races for the selection of a representative yacht for the defense of the cup will be held on Lake St. Louis early in August, and inviting them to take part, in order that the fastest twenty-footer in the country may be selected. The match for the challenge cup will be sailed on the same waters about Aug. 14.

International Bicycle Race.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—At the close of the second day of the international six-day bicycle race the score was: Waller, 291.2; Maddox, 291; Ashinger, 290.5; Lawson, 288.5; Hunter, 288; Chappelle, 286.2; Forster, 286.1; Ball, 269.5. Linton made three miles in 7:04, breaking the record by 6 seconds. "Eddie" Bald made a quarter of a mile in 0:29, reducing the record by 4 seconds. These spurts against time were made immediately after the international race closed for the night.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term. For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motion.—9—Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith.

Appeals from District Courts.—30—Kilbane vs. Westchester Electric Railroad Company. 32—Michaels vs. Wilshusen. 21—People, &c., vs. Fiat. 12—Jennings vs. Goodward. 14—Wilshusen vs. Binns. 16—Graftstrom vs. Frost Council, No. 21, New York Order of Chosen Friends. 17—People, &c., vs. Wright. 26—Stalger vs. Wahm. 27—Center vs. Everard. 28—Schalscha vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 29—Murphy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 31—Kosmak vs. Butow. 33—Kapp vs. Weiner. 34—Ottman vs. Gardner. 35—Radice vs. Associazone Fraterna Italiano.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—McKeon vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2—Armstrong vs. Dove. 3—Suckert vs. Suckert. 4—Gilman vs. Moore. 5—Gibbs vs. Redway Manufacturing Company. 6—Moen's Asphaltic Cement Company vs. Robert. 7—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 8—Genthes vs. Haines. 9—Elliott vs. Elliott. 10—White vs. Wood. 11—Richter vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company. 12—Matter of Home Bank Company. 13—Harris vs. Asnowitz. 14—Olney vs. Goodwin. 15—Olney vs. Goodwin. 16—American Surety Company vs. Crow. 17—Nebensahl vs. Sternglanz. 18—Seymour vs. St. Luke's Hospital. 19—Scott vs. Johannesen. 20—Meyer vs. Herlihy. 21—Fowler vs. Tyng. 22—Anthony vs. Cornell. 23—Heins vs. Coogan. 24—Heilbraun vs. Herzog. 25—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 26—Stegman vs. Ruehl. 27—Doorkin vs. Permut. 28—Jons Hygienic Underwear Company vs. Rosenfield. 29—People, &c., vs. Dunn. 30—Same vs. Williams. 31—Same vs. Freeman. 32—Same vs. Reise. 33—Wilson vs. Chapin. 34—Fleron vs. National Horse Show Association. 35—Wertheimer vs. Gordon. 36—Happel vs. Bruner. 37—Butterfield vs. Leonard. 38—Matter of Lyon. 39—Marshall vs. Kirk. 40—Delahunty vs. ——. 41—Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Comstock. 42—People ex rel. McLaughlin vs. Commissioner of Public Works. 43—Merklen vs. Merklen. 44—Logan vs. Robbins. 45—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 46—Dempsey vs. Collins. 47—Muller vs. Muller. 48—People ex rel. Smith vs. Fitch. 49—Klein vs. Tamsen. 50—Matter of Nealis. 51—Kelly vs. Kelly. 52—Kelly vs. Krahmer. 53—Samuels vs. Congregation Auschi Poland. 54—Anthony vs. Reagenet. 55—Kiefaber vs. Garrison. 56—Bolger vs. Meyer. 57—Neuberger vs. The Mayor, &c. 58—Halsey vs. Malcolm. 59—Jaeger vs. Krone. 60—Barber vs. Feist. 61—Ford vs. Playa De Oro Mining Company. 62—Garner vs. Martin. 63—Fosgate vs. Martin. 64—Hoyt vs. Martin. 65—Delafield vs. Corn Exchange Bank. 66—People, &c., vs. Bushwick Chemical Company. 67—Buttenwelser vs. Crawford. 68—O'Connor vs. The Mayor, &c. 69—Powell vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 70—Kreienberg vs. Poucher. 71—Kehoe vs. Berkeley Athletic Association. 72—Sommers vs. Cottentin. 73—Straus vs. Cottentin. 74—Dowd vs. Pfisterer. 75—Higgins vs. Saltmary. 76—Bokkelen vs. Bokkelen. 77—German Savings Bank vs. Prague. 78—Merx vs. Stratton. 79—Braman vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 80—Stegman vs. Reuhl. 81—Matter of Hill.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—1222—Contested will of Emilo Bartells. (No. 2.)

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—William Haviland, Samuel A. Seaman, Alfred A. Peck. At 2 P. M.—Bridget McArdle, George F. Schrader.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts, I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Herman Jacobs. 2—William Burke. 3—Thomas Jones. 4—Nelson Pitts. 5—Albert N. White. 6—Frank Cronin. 7—Michael Durante and Giovanni Durante. 8—Edward Killian. 9—Harry Adams, Edward Brown, Richard Miller, and Frederick Reilly. 10—Barnet Franklin, William Kerowitz, and Joseph Krapscheck.

Pleadings.—1—Floyd L. Danforth. 2—Musa Francesca. 3—John Sargent and Henry Welsh. 4—Thomas Pines. 5—Alfred Clayton. 6—Josiah C. Day and Charles Taylor. 7—Samuel Levy, John Willis, and Max Lustberg. 8—Frank Hogan and Daniel Flynn. 9—Henry H. Armsted. 10—Charles G. Taylor. 11—James Roe and Bernard Hugo. 12—John Wilson and Benjamin Abelson. 13—George M. Lyons. 14—Nellie C. H. Davids and Clarence H. Davids. 15—John Wood. 16—Adolph Rabel. 17—Arthur Beinroth. 18—Rose Barry. 19—Lizzie Raynor. 20—Henry Favor. 21—Millard Dedrick. 22—Thomas Murray. 23—Horace Adams. 24—James A. Butler and Robert Gillman. 25—Gustave White. 26—Amelia Brown. 27—Mary Smith. 28—Henry Lane.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—John Nelson. 2—Martin Riegley. 3—John Carson. 4—Jeremiah O'Connor. 5—Henry Williams. 6—George N. Crawford. 7—Frederick Brodsky. 8—Charles Lynch and John Norris. 9—Joseph Napoleon. 10—Rudolph Bohl and Charles Jeutter. 11—John Havican. 12—Albert K. Morgan. 13—Louis Ohl.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Thomas Landers. 2—Abraham Cohen and Morris Rosenfeld. 3—Patrick Dwyer. 4—Samuel Goldberg, indicted as Louis Goldberg. 5—Martin Furlong. 6—John Langaine. 7—Marie Longaine. 8—Lawrence Hosey. 9—John B. Gartland. 10—John Rooney, Joseph Joyce, and William Wilson. 11—Joseph Borelli. 12—Otto Silverstein, William Howard, and David Stalk. 13—David H. Shannon. 14—Harry Lewis. 15—Edward F. Byrne. 16—Frank Conti. 17—George Lacy. 18—William Henry Hodge. 19—William Scully.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—Max Calehiff. 2—Gustave W. Tolentino. 3—James Gage. 4—William Vincent. 5—Jacob Janowitz. 6—Lizzie Bellenda. 7—Nora Ford.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey—Charles Donohue, Cohen vs. Bliss—Frank J. Dupignac. Matter of St. Nicholas Bank—Hamilton Odell. Wilson vs. Reisenberg—Edward D. O'Brien. People, &c., vs. New York State Mutual Benefit Association of S.—William G. Davies. Matter of De Frece—The Hon. E. B. Hart. Matter of Electric Railway Company—John Hone, Jr. Coxe vs. Coxe—James C. Spencer. Armstrong vs. Otte—Jacob V. Vleott. Wharton vs. Bigelow—Adolph Czaki. Curtis vs. Curtis—Gilbert M. Spier. Edgar vs. Smith—Bankson T. Morgan. Matter of Lesser—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Straus vs. Martin—James L. Gordon. De Ruyter vs. Booth—S. L. H. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Adolph Bowsky vs. Max Bowsky—Adolph Bowsky. Joseph Applegate vs. Sophia Becker—Samuel V. Speyer. Augustus Goodman vs. Meyer Hauptman—Emanuel Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Frederick W. Ditzel vs. James Murray—William G. Brown.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:42
Moon rises	3:39		

HIGH WATER DEC. 30.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:36 A. M.	3:58 A. M.	5:47 A. M.
4:07 P. M.	4:22 P. M.	6:11 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 30.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Boston City	Bristol	Dec. 14
Camatense	Para	Dec. 18
Cydonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Orsino	Gibraltar	Dec. 11
Ville de St. Nazarre	Curacao	..
Westernland	Antwerp	Dec. 19
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 26
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 12

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

Island	Christiansand	Dec. 17

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 25
Aller	Bremen	Dec. 23
Britannic	Liverpool	Dec. 23
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Dec. 29
El Monte	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Finance	Colon	Dec. 24
Prins Willem IV	Port au Prince	Dec. 27
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 29
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 26

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 30
La Grande Duchesse	Savannah	Dec. 30
Megantic	London	Dec. 17
Mohican	Swansea	Dec. 19
Olympia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 26

SUNDAY, JAN. 3.

Aurania	Liverpool	Dec. 26
La Normandie	Havre	Dec. 26
Matteawan	Avonmouth	Dec. 20
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
St. Irene	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	30 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
C. of Wash'n.	Dec. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Comanche	Dec. 30	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Advance	Dec. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Grenada	Dec. 30	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Dunstan	Dec. 30	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mexico	Dec. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
V'e de S.N'z'e	Dec. 30	P. au Pr'ce	3 Bowling Gr.
El Paso	Dec. 31	New Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 31	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Ardandhu	Jan. 1	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Seminole	Jan. 2	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	Jan. 2	Hull	22 State St.
Mismo	Jan. 2	Newcastle	22 State St.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 5	Aux Cayes	24 State St.
Iroquois	Jan. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Jan. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

SS Panama, (Br.,) Curel, Bordeaux Dec. 12, with mdse. and one passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa Dec. 17 and Gibraltar 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:46 A. M. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Dec. 18, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Lady Furness, (Br.,) Tregerthen, Cape Town Nov. 23 and St. Vincent Dec. 13, in ballast to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKenzie, Demerara Dec. 14, Barbadoes 17th, St. Lucia 17th, Martinique 18th, Dominica 21st, Antigua 22d, St. Kitts 22d, and St. Croix 23d, with mdse. and passengers to A. M. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bocquet, London Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:02 A. M. to-day.

SS Oxus, (Br.,) Sutherland, Montego May Dec. 21, St. Ann's Bay 22d, and Port Maria 23d, with fruit to J. M. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to William F. Clyde & Co.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Jeremie Dec. 12, Greytown 20th, and Port Limon 21st, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Hebe, (Nor.,) Clausen, Hamburg Dec. 9, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Savanilla Dec. 16, Carthagena 18th, Black River 21st, Savanna la Mar 22d, Kingston 24th, and Fortune Island 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Caribbee, for Barbados, St. Lucia, &c.; Werkendam, for Rotterdam; El Dorado, for New Orleans; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Elise Marie, for Hamburg; Cevic, for Liverpool; Havel, for Bremen, via Southampton; Southwold, for Newport News; Deutschland, for Flushing.

Miscellaneous.

SS Westhall, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from Baltimore, which arrived at Hamburg Dec. 27, was in collision with bark Caroline, (Nor.,) Capt. Naes, from Savannah Nov. 9 for Harburg. The damage sustained by the Westhal is as yet unknown. The foregear of the Caroline was carried away.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—SS Arbeg, (Br.,) Capt. Nelson, from New York Dec. 11 for Leith, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS California, (Ger.,) Capt. Lundschloss, from New York Dec. 16 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Roben, from New York Dec. 18 for Bremen, passed Dover to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Von der Zee, from New York Dec. 19 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Havre for New York Dec. 27.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Enwright, from New York Nov. 2, arr. at Buenos Ayres Dec. 2.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, from New York Dec. 2, arr. at Rio Janeiro Dec. 26.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, from New York Dec. 11, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipond, from New York Dec. 17, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New York Dec. 12, arr. at London to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, for New York, sld. from Hamburg at 4 P. M. to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as first-class chambermaid; assist in butler's pantry; best of reference. 233 West 46th St., first floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—As first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; willing to do plain wash; none but private family need apply. Present employer's, 53 West 52d St., from 11 until 5 P. M.

COOK or CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat and respectable German girl as cook or chambermaid and laundress. 357 West 50th St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; city or country; present employer can be seen. 109 East 69th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook with private family; first-class reference. 222 East 40th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 10th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; would work for $1.50 a day; makes muffs. Leonie, Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent Englishwoman, capable of taking charge of small or large establishment; last employer can be seen. A. McD., 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city references. M. A., care of Mrs. Robertson, 253 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced German nurse take care one baby; good city reference. 436 9th Av. Laven.

NURSE.—By a neat Protestant English girl, recently landed, as nurse out of town. M., Box 215, 753 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as seamstress and chambermaid. Sullivan, 431 West 48th St.

SEAMSTRESS—By seamstress in private family or work by day. 5 3d Av. Heller.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—Thorough; will go by day or week; excellent cleaner brass, silver; receptions or dinner parties; best city references. 302 West 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG GERMAN LADY IN PRIVATE JEWish family; no menial work. Box A, 1,513 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman in private family for four months or permanent; thoroughly understands all his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; eleven years' first-class references from last place. Call or address Louis, 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a butler; three years' reference, last place; to sleep at home; employer can be seen. H. S., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent and reliable Swede; 5 feet 10 inches; age 30; best city references. C., Times Up Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced; first-class references; disengaged 2d of January. F. B., Box 317 Times Up Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Best city references; employer can be seen. G. Canty, 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By French-Swiss; competent in every detail; sober and clean; first-class references. Arthur, 280 East 40th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly-qualified young English-Canadian; disengaged 1st. Baldwin, care of Donovan, 31 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a Bohemian, having over 10 years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER, VALET.—By English expert; 20 years' experience; age, 37; moderate wages. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER

TO DISCUSS THE CHARTER

MANY SUGGESTIONS FOR AMENDMENTS TO BE OFFERED.

Heavy Taxpayers Will Have Something to Say at the Public Hearing—Police Commissioners Opposed to Bi-Partisan Board.

That there will be some strong arguments against the objectionable features of the Greater New York charter is evidenced by the number of applications already made by citizens and representatives of various organizations who wish to be heard by the Committee on Draft during the meetings to be held between Jan. 4 and 16.

Secretary George M. Pinney, Jr., of 44 Pine street, to whom applications should be addressed, has received about 100 communications so far. Other members of the Greater New York Commission have received requests. These latter are being turned over to Mr. Pinney as rapidly as possible.

As is required, all the applicants state exactly what points they wish to be heard on, and the letters received so far indicate that the financial question is generally considered the first in importance.

Many of the applicants represent large property owners, and intimate that there is a movement on foot among property owners to defeat the consolidation unless some provision is made for the fair equalization of taxation. The general claim will be that the tax rate in this city will be raised on account of smaller towns having to be taken care of by the big municipality. Brooklyn's debt and the distressed financial condition of Long Island City have both been mentioned by several applicants to be heard.

Representatives of the Civil Service Reform Association will speak to the committee on the general question of civil service and also on the length of the terms of city officials and the Mayor's power of removal. The argument will be for indefinite terms. The new charter makes several new departments out of what are now branches of departments, the heads of which are under civil service rules, and will, when the new charter goes into effect, be subject to appointment and dismissal like any other official appointed for a term. The Civil Service Association will have something to say on this latter point.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board said yesterday that he had advised Mayor Strong of his desire to appear before the Greater New York Charter Commission and speak against the bi-partisan clause of the proposed charter. The other Commissioners are equally against a bi-partisan police board, and will give their opinions on the subject to the commission.

Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of consolidation, and approves of some of the changes for police government proposed by the new charter, notably the restoration to the board of the powers of transfer and detail now held by the Chief.

"But I regret," he said, "that the vicious bi-partisan feature should be kept in the charter. It accomplishes nothing, in fact, because the members of the opposing factions appointed by a bad Mayor could be handled by the party organizations. It immeasurably impairs the value of the board as an executive instrument. There should be a single-headed commission, and if that is impossible, a three-headed commission. The proposed division has no police value, even if it have political value, which I doubt. The charter makes a distinct advance when it restores to the board the right of detail and transfer; but it goes a long way in the wrong direction when it gives to the Chief of Police power to veto promotions which have received the unanimous approval of the Board of Commissioners."

James McKeen presided at a meeting held at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, Monday night, to discuss the charter. After a long discussion it was decided that the proposed bi-partisan Board of four police Commissioners be opposed, and that the Police Department should have a single head, and be entirely separated from the Board of Elections. A committee was appointed to arrange for a hearing before the Charter Commission.

SEEN AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

The Exhibition Opened at Madison Square Garden, with 4,700 Exhibits.

There are 4,700 birds on exhibition in the Madison Square Garden, and almost every variety of poultry can be seen there. The eighth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association began yesterday morning, and, for the rest of the week, the good points of Cochins, Leghorns, Brahmas, Dorkings, Langshans, Games, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Red Caps, Frizzles, La Fleche, Crève Coeur, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, and hosts of other known varieties will be freely discussed.

Every man who raises fowls has a fad. Philander Williams of Taunton, Mass., is a great believer in the Brahma as an egg fowl. Thomas Terry of the Hempstead Farm is just as positive that the stately black Langshan is the best bird. Dr. H. W. Skerritt of Deansville, N. Y., fancies Dominiques, Charles H. Wells of Stratford favors Plymouth Rocks, James Forsyth of Oswego, N. Y., believes in Leghorns, and so it goes on. One might listen to the arguments of the champions of each breed from now until doomsday.

White-Crested White Polish, Silver Polish, Frizzles, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Javas, and various breeds of pigeons were judged yesterday. Orr's Poultry Yards, Orr Mills, N. Y., were the biggest winners in the Crested Polish classes. G. J. Bascom, New York City, was also a winner. In the classes for Buff Cochins, Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass.; Lyndhurst Poultry Yards, Glassborough, N. J., and George Ball, Rahway, N. J., were winners. George W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn., secured most of the prizes for Partridge Cochins; George E. Wright, Paterson, N. J., for black Cochins; A. Reinhardt, Orange, N. J., for white Cochins, and John R. Jones, Sheffield, Conn., for Javas.

In the pigeon classes, W. Harry Orr, Reading, Penn., made a clean sweep with turbits of all kinds. Henry Weiss, Bethlehem, Penn., won with swallows and runts; J. A. Atwood, Wauregan, Conn., with nuns; J. J. Hauselmann, Brooklyn, with frill backs, and G. W. Filler, Newark, with starlings.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Edward H. Perkins, Jr., 5 East Fortieth Street, gave a dinner party to a number of young people last evening.

—Mrs. Walter H. Powers, 8 West Fiftieth Street, gave a card party in honor of her daughter, Miss Grace Powers, last evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard gave a dinner party at their residence, 1 Washington Square North, last evening. The dining room and table decorations consisted of red and white roses and hyacinths. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, and Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett.

—The first dance of the series of the Tuesday evening dances, organized by Miss Rogers, was given at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms in West Fifty-fifth Street last evening. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. J. S. Roderick, Mrs. Harry McCord, Mrs. George Sullivan, Mrs. Alfred Avery, Mrs. D. Ward, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. Henry Rogers, Mrs. William Brown, and Mrs. Arthur L. Root.

Notion Houses to Consolidate.

The wholesale notion houses of Watson, Bull & Co. of White Street and Noyes, Smith & Co., of Leonard Street, will be consolidated next month into a business to be known as Watson, Porter, Giles & Co. The members of the new firm are Austin H. Watson, Joseph L. Porter, Anthony D. Schroeder, and Howard M. Giles. Messrs. Porter and Schroeder are members of the firm of Porter Brothers & Co. The new firm will engage in general importing and commission business in Leonard Street.

FOR HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Suggestions at a Meeting of the Pilot Commissioners.

The Pilot Commissioners held a meeting yesterday at 24 State Street, which was attended by representatives of various shipping and harbor interests, the Maritime Exchange, and underwriters, to discuss needed harbor improvements.

Wider and deeper channels are greatly needed, it is contended, for safe navigation, owing both to increasing harbor traffic and to the larger craft of the present day, while extensive changes are suggested for lighting and buoying the bays and rivers.

The subject was discussed in a general way yesterday, but no attempt was made to go into the subject minutely in all its branches. The subject of lights was considered at length, however, and Secretary Nash was instructed to send to the Lighthouse Board at Washington a letter presented at the meeting and signed by many of those present, which set forth present conditions and recommended some important changes.

It is stated in the letter that Gedney's Channel is only half as wide as it should be, and that there is no range to mark its position and axis; that it is without guides except electric buoys, which are unreliable, because they frequently go out, making it necessary for vessels to remain outside the bar overnight.

At the Southwest Spit there is a sharp and difficult turn from the Bayside Channel to the north main ship channel, and this is marked only by an electric buoy light, subject to the same interruption as the others.

The ranges for the Bayside, North Main, and Swash Channels are all declared to be inadequate. The north main channel is narrow, and there is a set of tidal currents across it.

The letter makes some important recommendations, as follows: That there should be a lightship placed at the entrance to Gedney's Channel; another north of the intersection of Gedney's Channel with the Bayside Channel; a lighthouse on Southwest Spit; an increase in the number of lighted buoys, extending east and north from the Southwest Spit, along the Bayside and north main channels; a lighthouse on the West Bank, adjacent to the north main channel, above the east channel, and near the Quickstep Buoy; gas or electric buoys in the east channel; a light on Craven Shoal; more effective lights at the upper end of Blackwell's Island, and at Hell Gate, Riker's Island, and Whitestone; a light on the point of the shoal on the north side of North Brother Island, and lighted buoys at Gangway Rock and on the point of the shoal off College Point.

Among those present yesterday were Clement A. Griscom of the American Line, Capt. Shackford of the same line, Capt. Jamison of the steamship New York, Commander A. S. Snow of the Lighthouse Board, Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line, and F. H. Lord of the Maritime Exchange.

Capt. J. H. Winchester, who was re-elected a Pilot Commissioner by the Board of Underwriters, took his seat at yesterday's meeting.

JUSTICE PRYOR STOPS IT.

Eviction of a Raines Hotel Keeper Interrupted.

While City Marshal Louis Leubuscher was executing a writ of eviction, issued by Civil Justice Roesch of the Fourth Judicial District Court, against the keeper of the Ocean House, a notorious Raines law hotel, at the Bowery and Hester Street, yesterday afternoon, and was putting the furniture on the sidewalk, he was served with a stay, issued by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, and had to desist. The proprietor then carried back what furniture had been taken out, and continued to dispense hot gin, whisky, and beer to his customers.

The Ocean House was formerly known as the Shelburne, a notorious dive, which has been raided three times since April by the police of the Eldridge Street Station as a disorderly place, besides having been raided once by the police from Headquarters. Two arrests for violation of the excise law were also made.

Detective Nell of the Eldridge Street Station said last evening that Acting Captain Hogan began the investigation against the place as early as April. The property belongs to Robert and Ogden Goelet, and was leased to Julia Lawler, who subleased it to Louis Stager. Stager has been conducting it since.

It took the police some time to find out who ran the place, and on July 12 it was raided as a disorderly house, and Stager and several inmates were arrested. When the prisoners were taken to the Essex Market Police Court, Magistrate Kudlich discharged Stager on his promise not to allow women to enter the place in the future.

On July 13, Stager was arrested for violation of the excise law, but was discharged. On Oct. 10 another raid was made upon the place, and Stager and four women were arrested. In Essex Market Police Court, Magistrate Cornell held Stager in $500 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions. On Dec. 4 another raid was made on the upper part of the house as a disorderly place, and John Smith, bartender for Stager, and a number of men and women were arrested. In court Stager swore that he had nothing to do with the upper part of the house. Smith, Detective Nell said, some time ago poked out the eye of a poor Jewish soda-water seller in the neighborhood, because he would not treat him to soda water. For this he was arrested and held for trial.

After the first raid the police notified the Goelets, and on Oct. 8 last they informed the Goelets' lawyers, Messrs. De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, who began proceedings for the eviction of the lessee and sub-lessee, as keepers of a disorderly house. It was these proceedings that led to the attempt at eviction yesterday. Stager is represented by Otto Kempner.

FOR A NEW POLYCLINIC.

Burned Hospital to be Replaced by Another Structure.

The managers of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital met at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening for the purpose of making arrangements to resume the work which was interrupted by fire on Christmas Day.

It was determined to occupy temporary quarters at 218 East Thirty-fourth Street until a new building can be erected. The out-door, or walking, cases will be treated there, and the medical faculty will visit such patients at their homes.

Accommodations will be provided at the various hospitals for the treatment of other cases, and clinics will be held in the hospitals. The managers have been assured of ample facilities for all the work they may be called upon to do.

In the mean time an appeal will be made to the public by the Trustees for funds with which to commence the construction of a new hospital building, to cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1, 1897. Aid has already been promised from various sources, and the Trustees express confidence that the desired sum will be forthcoming, although they will not wait for the entire amount to be raised before beginning work upon the building.

It has been determined to erect the new hospital in the same neighborhood where the old one was. Several eligible sites are under consideration, but no choice has yet been made, and the greatest care will be exercised in deciding upon the location, so as to secure facilities of access, and at the same time to avoid, if possible, the noise of the elevated railroad.

It is surprising what a little of the right kind of medicine will do. Small doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cure many of the worst colds.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

PLAINTIFF SUING FOR LOSS OF WIFE, ABOUT TO REMARRY.—A judgment recovered by John Malone, for $1,780, in a suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the death of his wife, Bridget Malone, who was killed by being thrown from a cable car, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division on the ground that the court refused to charge that "if any witness has knowingly testified falsely in any material particular, he is guilty of perjury, and you may disregard his entire testimony." The counsel had already submitted written requests to charge, and when this one was made orally, after the charge was ended, the Court refused to entertain it. One of the points made by defendant's counsel, but which was not passed upon by the appellate tribunal, was that the Court should have charged that the jury might consider the fact that plaintiff, at the time of the trial, was about to remarry.

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HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Mary A. Thrall, whose husband, Edwin A. Thrall, made a general assignment last January, applied to the Supreme Court to compel his assignee to pay her $950, due her under an order in her suit for limited divorce granting her $50 a week alimony. The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed an order denying her application. The opinion of the court, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, is concurred in by Justices Williams and Patterson. The Court holds that defendant cannot be compelled to pay because the divorce action was discontinued last June. There being no action, it is held that the order made in the action necessarily falls, and, if there be no claim in the action, there is none against the estate. Justice Ingraham, in a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien, holds that obligations which exist by which a duty devolves upon the husband to support and maintain the wife, is not a debt owing by the husband to the wife. The obligation springs out of the relation created by the marriage contract, necessary for the protection of the family and for the support and education of the children, and it exists until the marriage tie is dissolved. The duty of the defendant existed independently of the method of its enforcement, and the liability of the husband rested upon the existence of the duty, and not upon the method by which it may be enforced. The subsequent discontinuance of the action did not relieve the husband from payment of this specific sum.

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CONDUCTOR NEED NOT CHANGE A FIVE-DOLLAR BILL.—A novel question, never before considered by the Court of Appeals, was passed upon by that tribunal last week on an appeal by Benjamin Barker, Jr., from dismissal of his suit against the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. When Barker presented a five dollar bill to pay his fare on one of defendant's street cars, he was told by the conductor he could not change it, and that plaintiff must get off. He said he would not, and the conductor put him off. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment, Judge Bartlett giving the opinion, holding that the company's rule to furnish change to a passenger only to the amount of $2 in payment of a five-cent fare was a reasonable one, in view of the convenience of the general public. An action could not, therefore, be maintained by plaintiff for ejecting him for non-payment of fare, when his only tender was a five-dollar bill.

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CONSUMPTION AS THE RESULT OF PHYSICAL INJURY.—The Appellate Division yesterday reversed a judgment for $6,500 which Barbara Weber secured in the Supreme Court in her suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, for the loss of her son Frederick, who was struck by one of defendant's cars on Oct. 9, 1894, and was severely injured by a blow upon the knee, which was never cured. It was claimed on the trial that the injury to the knee caused a tubercular condition to that part of the limb, which, gradually extending to the lungs by the action of natural causes, produced consumption, causing the boy's death in June, 1895, as the direct result of the injuries which he received. On that disputed question the jury found for the plaintiff. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the Court, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Barrett and Patterson concurring, holds that the testimony was entirely insufficient to show that the consumption was the result of the injury to the knee; that it was an inference based upon facts which were not shown to exist; that the necessary condition of tuberculosis in the knee was entirely unproved, and in the absence of that condition, a conclusion that the consumption was the proximate result of tuberculosis in the knee could not be indulged in. "If the consumption was caused," Justice Rumsey says, "by so reducing the vitality of the patient as to make him unable to throw off the germs of consumption which attacked him through the lungs, the injury would not constitute the first of a continuous succession of events, so as to make the defendant liable for the consumption, because the reception into the lungs of germs of consumption from the outside would be a new and independent cause intervening between the injury and the result, for which the defendant would not be liable." The court holds that although the accident happened before the $5,000 limitation of damages for causing death was removed by the new Constitution, yet as the boy died after Jan. 1, 1895, and the cause of action to his next of kin did not accrue until then, the direction of the Court on the trial that the limitation had ceased, was right. Justice Williams dissents, holding that the evidence given by three physicians who attended the boy was sufficient to uphold the view taken by the jury that the injury resulted in tuberculosis in the knee, and that this condition spread through the system and extended to the lungs, causing the consumption of which he died. Justice Williams differs from the majority of the Court on the other point, and holds that the limitation of $5,000 was then in force, and that the judgment should be reduced to that amount.

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THEATRICAL IMPOSITION ON COURT AND JURY.—In the suit in which the boy Martin Corley secured a judgment for $8,500 against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company for injuries from an accident while he was a passenger on one of the Fourth Avenue cars, the Appellate Division yesterday decided that a motion for a new trial, on the ground of surprise and because the trial had resulted in an injustice, was improperly denied. Among the injuries from the accident, which occurred last March, were wounds about the head and a fracture of the right femur, about the middle of the leg. The boy remained in the hospital about seven weeks, and when he left was able to use the leg in walking, but it was somewhat shorter than the other. Justice Williams, who gives the opinion of the Court, says a clear case for a new trial was made out, "for the reason that there was a fictitious and fraudulent display before the jury of the boy's alleged infirmities which could hardly have failed to improperly influence the jury." The affidavits upon the motion left no doubt, the Court holds, that the boy was able to and did walk readily, without the use of crutches, both before and after the trial, and that the manner in which he was conducted through the courtroom to and from the witness stand, as described, was wholly and entirely unnecessary as matter of fact, and was gotten up solely for effect upon the jury. "It was a dishonest display, and a fraud and imposition upon the Court and the jury. It was false representation to the jury that over three months after the accident and about a month and a half after his discharge from the hospital the plaintiff was not only compelled to use his crutches, but required in addition to be greatly aided. Of course, it influenced the jury, and very materially, for a very weighty and perfectly proper consideration with them was the actual effect upon the plaintiff of the injuries which he had sustained." Justices Rumsey and O'Brien concur, and Justice Barrett gives a concurring opinion, in which he says the jury were asked to give damages for pain and suffering, "and if they did, as we are bound to assume they did, whether or no their attention was specially called by the Court to this element of damage, it must be conceded that the damages were enhanced by the child's actual and present suffering and distress as dramatically depicted before their eyes. This picture was more plausible, potent, and convincing than mere words issuing from the mouths of witnesses. A jury may doubt witnesses, or forget their precise language, but they can hardly fail to take in such an object lesson as was here presented to their physical senses." Justice Ingraham dissents, holding that he did not think what was called "theatrical display of the condition of the plaintiff" sufficient to justify the Court in granting a new trial. While it was probable that the action of the boy would tend to indicate a more serious condition of the leg at the time of the trial than actually existed, this was nothing more than a statement by the boy that the injury was more than defendant claimed.

ZUKER NOW IN SING SING

TAKEN TO PRISON TO SERVE A SENTENCE OF 36 YEARS.

The Incendiary's Lawyers Obtain a Restraining Order, but Not Until the Sheriff Had Started from New York.

Isaac Zuker, who was convicted of arson in the first degree late Monday night, was sentenced yesterday morning to thirty-six years' imprisonment at hard labor. Although an effort had been made to delay the carrying out of the sentence, pending an application for a stay, Zuker was taken from the Tombs soon after noon, and, within two hours, was turned over to Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison.

Zuker was taken from the Tombs to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to be sentenced. None of his family was present. Mrs. Zuker, her son William, and her twelve-year old daughter were in the corridor, but the court officers would not allow them even to go near the door of the courtroom. This action on the part of the court officers was due to the threats made by Mrs. Zuker and her son on Monday night against Assistant District Attorney Davis and others interested in the prosecution of the case.

When Zuker was called to the bar, Lawyer Levy made a formal motion for an arrest of judgment and an application for a new trial. After this had been denied, Justice Fursman imposed sentence. He said that Zuker had been convicted of a most serious crime, and that while he could sentence him to prison for life, he was not inclined to do so. He then sentenced the prisoner to thirty-six years in State prison.

Zuker stood unmoved while sentence was being passed, and, when led away by the officers, walked out of the room toward the Bridge of Sighs very unconcernedly. He was then in the custody of the Sheriff and was locked up in the Tombs to await being transferred to Sing Sing.

As soon as Zuker had been sentenced his lawyers, Messrs. Howe and Levy, went before Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, and asked for an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be granted to Zuker. Beyond this point the stories as to Zuker's transfer to Sing Sing differ.

Lawyer Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office says that Zuker was taken from the Tombs about 1:15 o'clock in order to catch the 2:05 train from the Grand Central station to Sing Sing. The stay was granted by Justice Pryor at 1:30 o'clock, and notice was telephoned from Howe & Hummel's office to the Sher... at 2 o'clock. The answer came back that Zuker had been sent to Sing Sing. Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison was called up on the telephone, and told that a stay had been granted, but the lawyers claim when the prisoner reached there, a few minutes later, the Deputy Sheriffs refused to recognize the message from Howe & Hummel's office, and called up the Sheriff's office for instructions. Under Sheriff Sherman, according to Mr. Steinhardt, told them to go on and lock the prisoner up.

Sheriff Tamsen's story, as told to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, is as follows:

"I knew that the Judge and District Attorney had said in court that they would ask me to hold Zuker here for twenty-four hours. At 12 o'clock I received a note from Deputy Assistant District Attorney B. S. Davis asking me to allow Zuker to stay in the Tombs for two or three days. I went at once to District Attorney Olcott and told him I would grant the request if he would assume all responsibility for Zuker. It was a serious case, and the man might commit suicide, or try to, and I would be held responsible. Mr. Olcott would not take the responsibility, and I ordered that Zuker be taken to Sing Sing on the 1:30 o'clock train."

Lawyer Steinhardt said last night that he would take steps to-day to have Zuker brought back to the Tombs, and also to have Sheriff Tamsen punished for contempt of court. He asserts that a notice of the stay was served on the Under Sheriff some time before Zuker was actually turned over to the Warden of Sing Sing.

Now in Prison Garb.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Isaac Zuker arrived at the State prison here this afternoon. Before his arrival, Col. O. V. Sage, the Warden of the prison, received a telegram from Howe & Hummel, telling him to refuse to receive Zuker. This puzzled the Warden, so before accepting his new prisoner he scanned the papers. They were found to be correct, and the Warden found there was no choice left him; he must accept the prisoner. Zuker was at once put through the usual routine of arriving prisoners. His record and measurements and description were taken. He was given the bath, shaven, and then attired in the striped suit. He was sent to his cell, and when the prison closed tonight he was a full-fledged convict, with his cell and number to distinguish him.

Zuker's term of thirty-six years, if his conduct is good, will be reduced to twenty-one years and eight months. Zuker did not appear greatly cast down; during the routine here he appeared indifferent. He said he would soon be out of prison. He expects to obtain a new trial and be acquitted.

PRIVATE EXPRESSMEN BARRED

Jersey Central Will Protect the United States Express Company.

The war which the officers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the United States Express Company have been waging against the private express messengers between New York and the nearby New Jersey towns, culminated yesterday in the arrest of a man named Bissell, who lives in Elizabeth. The boy who has caused the greater part of the trouble, and who is employed by an Elizabeth expressman, was responsible for Mr. Bissell's arrest. The boy, evidently fearing trouble, had distributed his bundles among a number of accommodating commuters. He gathered up his bundles on the way across the river, but the gateman at the Jersey City station refused to allow him to enter the train. Mr. Bissell took the boy's part, and finally became so excited that he was taken into custody. Mayor Rankin of Elizabeth appeared about this time and guaranteed Bissell's appearance when wanted in court.

The United States Express Company pays the Central company for the exclusive right of transporting express matter on passenger trains, and for this reason has decided to put a stop to the petty express business.

Miss Croscup and Her Accuser.

Margerine, the pretty eleven-year-old daughter of George E. Croscup, the publisher, who lives at 168 West Eighty-first Street, was a defendant before Magistrate Wentworth in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Frank Evertson, aged fifteen, of 145 West Sixtieth Street, who was formerly elevator boy in the apartment house occupied by the Croscups. He was thin and pale, and limped when he walked. One of his legs was incased in a plaster of paris mold. His story of being hit on his knee by the girl, with a pair of skates, and, some time later, with a bag of school books, was denied by the girl and her father. The Magistrate adjourned the case indefinitely. He said, however, if more evidence could be produced he would issue a warrant. He advised Everтson's people to sue civilly.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The Christmas note still echoes and re-echoes in the shops. The shopgirls who, with as much interest as might be, before Christmas, solved the perplexing question as to which pair of cuff buttons papa would like best, are now sympathizing with the unfortunate receiver of too many duplicate gifts. "I am very sorry," said a saleswoman in one of the dry goods shops yesterday; "we should be very glad to take back the pocketbook if it was ours, but I know we have had none of that style." "I thought it came from here," said the woman on the other side of the counter. "I didn't buy it myself, and you see I had three given me," &c. There are a number of people still shopping for presents. Some of the late presents are for people who were forgotten in the hurry of Christmas shopping, but many of them are for return gifts for people from whom unexpected presents were received. New Year's Day is a great convenience for the late gift returners.

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The demand for lodgings at the city's hotel for temporary guests was so great at the beginning of the cold weather that it was necessary to take the men in before the building on First Avenue was put in readiness for them. The beds were not ready, and the baths were not in working order. The latter were dispensed with, however, and beds were made up for the men on the floor.

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"I am afraid baldness is increasing," says the man of false hair, in dubious tones that may conceal feelings of joy at the outlook for an enlarged business. "Why? How should I know? I am not a physician. But it is due to heavy hats, I think, and overwork. A man does too much brain work, and the blood which should go to nourish his hair goes to his brain. That is my idea. You don't see the wigs and queer false fronts noticeable years ago; but there are as many of them, only they are better made. You would be surprised to know how many well-known actors wear false top pieces, both off and on the stage. The false hair combs down into the natural hair at the back, and no one knows the difference. They come off at night and go on in the morning, with a kind of dry paste. Many women who have had typhoid fever are obliged to wear wigs for a time, and the woman who has bleached her hair is sure to come to it sooner or later. The bleach rots the hair and affects the roots. She may get her own hair back or not, as it happens. It depends much upon her state of health."

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Something new in pincushions is a bit of dry cornstalk. A piece of a thick cornstalk, two inches or so high, is cut, and into the dry, pithy inside the pins go. A literary man says it is the best pincushion on record.

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The economical man will wait on the street to have his New Year's cards written. It may be a cold few minutes, but the street merchant will write a pack of cards for 10 cents.

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A young woman in a Brooklyn surface car the other day gave the conductor a one-dollar bill, and straightway forgot about it. She remembered, after she had left the car and was too far off to stop it again. That was too much to lose—95 cents through carelessness. One of the male relatives of the young woman interviewed the officials of the company. Did they have a dishonest conductor? Well, they believed they had. Which one? Well, they thought possibly they might have more than one, as they had received similar complaints before. However, they did not consider that they were at fault, and they could not make good the loss. "I never give a conductor a bill myself," said the male relative, "without noticing his number, in case of accident."

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They are to have a bacteria farm at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn. They have very satisfactory arrangements for the study of bacteriology in the laboratory connected with the hospital, and now Dr. Penrose, the surgeon in chief of the hospital, is making requisition for culture tubes, &c., to make experiments for himself.

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Bicycle accidents to women are said to be due largely to a woman's being unable to calculate distances. A complaint which comes frequently from elevated road travelers is from the same cause, but in a different way. Women seem to have no power to calculate the number of inches required to lift their skirts from the stairs. One of the numerous throng of skirt draggers was walking leisurely down the stairs from the Thirty-third Street elevated station, downtown side, yesterday. That the stairs as she passed were several degrees cleaner was not a benefit sufficient to soothe the tempers of the crowd of men behind who were anxious to pass. Just behind the woman was a choleric old gentleman whose audible remarks upon the trailing skirts had no effect upon the wearer. The old gentleman in the meantime was reaching an explosive condition. As the woman, and the procession which moved slowly after, reached the first landing, the old gentleman's foot came down solidly on the offending skirt. R-r-r-i-i-p! There was a rending sound. "Whack!" came the woman's umbrella down on the back of the man whose foot was on her skirt. She gathered up the remains of it and hurried down the second half of the stairs, her face expressing feelings of vindictive rage, but there was not a man or woman in the crowd behind her who felt any sympathy for the accident (?).

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Business men who discover their young men and women stenographers transformed at the noon hour into imaginary Macbeths, Hamlets, Ophelias, or Juliets need not be surprised. It will not be a sudden attack of weakmindedness, but practice for a business life in which the typewriter will not play a part. There is an evening class of young business men and women at the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts which may turn out a number of Booths and Bernhardts one of these days. The young people, having their business to attend to during the day, do not advance rapidly, and it will be some time before they have reached the stage where they can undertake a play. In the meantime they are getting practice in the use of the body and voice by means of vocal and physical culture in a broad sense—lessons that will not come amiss in any walk in life.

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The gift of a lock of hair as a token of esteem is not obsolete. A Brooklyn girl received one for a Christmas gift. It did not arrive in the sentimental manner in which such a gift might have been expected. The donor had been abroad. There may be good barbers on the other side of the water. He did not find them. He experimented once, and after that trusted to the kindness of nature. The result was a crop of "lovely curls," the Brooklyn girl said. As a token of appreciation for her admiration one of them was clipped and sent her in a letter. The only reference to it was on the slip of paper in which it was inclosed. How could she know if she dropped it from the letter. She did not. That was before Christmas. Among her Christmas gifts was a dainty little package from her sisters. It contained the "lovely curl," the little sentiment which had accompanied it, and the compliments of the sisters, who had found it on the floor, and not only seen the curl but read the sentiment.

***

The changes made in the Prayer Books and Hymnals of the Episcopal Church have made the old editions of the book almost worthless. The Hymnal particularly, with the hymns renumbered and new ones added, is of little good in the Church service. Really beautiful sets of Prayer Books and Hymnals can now be seen offered for sale outside shops dealing in such things for almost nothing. Some of them have worn cases, but the bindings of the books inside are of the finest leather, with fine paper and in perfect condition.

Dr. Butler Better.

Dr. Charles Butler was reported last night to be a little better. He rested quietly and no immediate change in his condition was looked for.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR STUDY CORNERS.

The most attractive studies are those that avoid the stiffness of the library by placing books in quaint cabinets and low bookcases, that are themselves broken up into odd niches for the display of curio bits.

Just such irregular bookshelves and cabinets are abundant here. Many, in both oak and mahogany, are without ornament, save the fine finish of the wood. Inexpensive enough for any study to afford, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mme. Ruth Yebba has been engaged for the coming year as leading soprano at the Temple Emanu-El, on Fifth Avenue.

—Mayor Strong began work yesterday on his annual message, to be delivered to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday next.

—A reception will be held this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock, in the Home of the Beth-El Sisterhood, at 240 East Sixtieth Street.

—A benefit performance for the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, at 267 Henry Street, will be given on the afternoon of New Year's Day at Carnegie Lyceum.

—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney and party started Monday afternoon in the private cars Newport and Deerfield for a trip over the Southern Railway to Augusta, Ga., and Aiken, S. C.

—Mrs. Isabella M. Witherspoon will give a course of five Monday lectures at the Hotel Waldorf, beginning on Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock. The course will deal with historical matters and the woman of to-day.

—The babies of the New York Foundling Hospital, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, 175 East Sixty-eighth Street, have been receiving visitors for the past two days, from 2 to 4 P. M., and will do so this afternoon.

—With the consent of Receiver James K. O. Sherwood, the contract of the United States Express Company over the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad has been transferred to the Adams Express Company.

—The annual Christmas tree celebration and distribution of gifts to the Sunday school scholars of St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, corner Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, was held in the chapel last night.

—Samuel Oberfelder of White & Oberfelder, dealers in woolens, who failed in 1894, was arrested yesterday on the charge of forgery in the third degree. The prisoner is charged with having falsified the books of the firm to defraud the creditors.

—A resolution was introduced at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday authorizing the Public Works Commission to expend $3,500 in fitting up the new quarters for the Surrogates in the basement of the old County Court House. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Genoa were Col. and Mrs. J. L. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. William Junge, S. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons, F. W. Shipley, and Prof. G. Trentanove.

—The subject of high buildings was discussed yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange, and John F. Doyle, Moses Ottinger, and John C. R. Eckerson were appointed a committee to consider the matter and report at a future meeting.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Floyd L. Danforth, a dentist, at 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for arson in the first degree. It is alleged that Danforth, on Dec. 16, set fire to the furniture in his office. It is believed that Danforth's mind is affected from the use of chloral and morphine.

—John Halpin, fifty-two years old, a coal shoveler, who lived in different houses in the neighborhood of Sixty-third Street and Avenue A, was found sprawling on the rocks in the East River, at the foot of Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. It is thought that he either accidentally fell into the river or committed suicide.

—The annual Christmas celebration of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the Memorial Hall, in East Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon and evening. The employment society of the church gave a turkey dinner to about fifty women in the afternoon. The infant class of the Sunday school had a Christmas tree.

—Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order discontinuing two actions brought by the Garfield National Bank against former Police Commissioner John McClave and his son, S. Wood McClave. When Mr. McClave failed he owed the bank $35,000 for money loaned. It is said that Mr. McClave has paid the bank in full.

—The last in the series of eight lectures on civil service reform, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association and the Political Education League, will be given by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, West Forty-fourth Street, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Lowell's subject will be "The Conclusion of the Whole Matter."

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship Peru arrived at that port with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Dec. 2; Shanghai, Dec. 6, and Yokohama, Dec. 13, due to arrive in New York on the morning of Jan. 2. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M., Jan. 1 and 9.

—The Booksellers and Stationers' Section of the Brotherhood of Commercial Travelers held its twelfth annual banquet last evening, at the Marlborough Hotel. Mayor Strong and ex-Mayor Edwin S. Stuart of Philadelphia were the guests of honor. Telegrams of regret were read from President-elect McKinley, Vice President-elect Hobart, Gov. Morton, and Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania.

—The annual banquet of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars is to be held Jan. 7 at the Brevoort House. Among the men expected to be present are Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Admiral Richard W. Meade, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

—Magistrate Wentworth yesterday issued a summons for the appearance this morning, in the Yorkville Court, of Walton Storm, a former Assistant District Attorney. The summons was issued on the application of Miss Minnie Mackon, who charges that some time ago Storm took from her $3,550 worth of diamond jewelry, which he pawned. She says he has refused to return the jewelry or give her the pawntickets.

—The National Democratic Party in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District has established permanent headquarters at Second Avenue and Sixty-first Street, and the organization will hereafter be known as the Gotham Democratic Club. Thirty new members were admitted at the last meeting of the club. The officers are: Oscar Friedlander

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December 30-1896

The New York Times.

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Pages 9-12

REFLECTED ON MR. PARKER

POLICEMAN'S STATEMENT MUTILATED ON THAT ACCOUNT.

This Was Done at Commissioner Parker's Own Suggestion Because It Also Reflected on His Secretary—He Makes a Statement About It.

The trial of Policeman Charles McMorrow of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, which has been pending since April last, was called yesterday at Police Headquarters before Commissioner Andrews. McMorrow is accused of paying money to secure his appointment as a patrolman after he had been assigned to probationary duty, and President Roosevelt was the principal witness against him.

McMorrow admitted that while on probation he had paid $200 to an unknown man who represented himself to be Policeman Devaney of the Delancey Street Station for membership in a certain Republican club. He was informed by a man, since dead, that the Police Commissioners recognized the club, and that membership in it would insure the confirmation of his appointment. Since paying the money he learned that he had been "bunkoed"; that the man to whom he paid his money was not a policeman, and that the so-called club did not exist, a flathouse occupying the address—916 Sixth Avenue—given to him as that of the club. He had tried in vain to find the man who got the money.

McMorrow was appointed on probation Dec. 17, 1895. On Jan. 20 last he was confirmed, and in April Commissioner Roosevelt received an anonymous letter which said that he had paid $200 for his appointment. McMorrow, when summoned before the President, told in effect the story he told at his trial. His statement was put in writing, and he signed it. The signed statement formed part of the formal complaint against him. Lawyer Louis Grant, who appeared for the policeman, noticed that the statement had been mutilated, and asked Commissioner Roosevelt, who had testified to obtaining the statement, or confession, to explain.

"There were some questions and answers relating to the payment of money on those pages which are torn off," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Officer McMorrow understood that the money was to be paid to a certain Commissioner. At the request of the Commissioner, I had those questions torn off the statement. I had some information from the outside that Officer McMorrow had said that the money was paid to the private secretary of a certain Commissioner. McMorrow denied to me that he had made such a statement. The name of the Commissioner was put into the original statement."

"Which Commissioner was mentioned?" asked counsel.

"The name of Commissioner Parker was mentioned. At his request, the part of the statement containing his name was torn off."

Mr. Grant asked that the case against the policeman be dismissed for lack of evidence of wrong doing, but Commissioner Andrews decided to hear McMorrow's statement and reserve decision.

When Commissioner Parker was told of the evidence given by Commissioner Roosevelt, said that all he knew of the McMorow case was the typewritten statement shown to him by Commissioner Roosevelt. He said:

Parker Calls Such Charges Nonsense.

"Commissioner Roosevelt, according to his own statement to me, first took up the investigation of the McMorrow case last Spring. Not for several weeks thereafter did he apprise me even that there was such an investigation, and then it came out by accident in a public board meeting on June 3. He held the papers, without acquainting me at all of their contents, from last Spring until a few days before Nov. 19, when the charges were preferred. Then, at an informal talk, at the conclusion of a board meeting, Commissioners Grant, Roosevelt, and myself being present, he for the first time showed me the statement gotten from McMorrow. When the mention of my secretary's name and my own was made, as it was entirely gratuitous, and as I have implicit confidence in my secretary, whom I have found to be a young man of the most thorough honesty, I asked whether such a reflection was necessary.

"Commissioner Grant said he did not think it was, and Mr. Roosevelt agreed with him. Mr. Roosevelt first said that he would send for McMorrow, and, if possible, get him to make another statement without the mention of names, but finally said that he did not think he could procure that, and would instead cut the statement out. I said I presumed it would be brought out upon the hearing, anyhow, and that I regretted it. I said to Mr. Roosevelt: 'Roosevelt, why didn't you let me know of this at the time you discovered it?' When I was told that Commissioner —— [naming a member of the board] was receiving money through Mr. ——, [naming a certain man,] who frequently visited his office, I did not conceal the fact from the Commissioner, but told him directly, for which he warmly expressed to me his thanks.

"My great fault in the eyes of some of my fellow-Commissioners is that I do not 'trail.' I do too much. If I had not worked so hard I should not have been investigated. Mr. Roosevelt began the investigation of the McMorrow case last Spring, when the material for the charges against me before the Mayor was being gathered. I have had repeated charges of corruption on the part of every one of my colleagues made to me, and I have treated every one of them as the veriest nonsense."

When the statement of Commissioner Parker was shown to Commissioner Roosevelt, he declared that Mr. Parker was informed of the McMorrow matter long before November. He added, referring to the charge:

"At first McMorrow testified that he had paid the money to a policeman, but when confronted with the policeman said it was somebody else. In his statement he said he understood the money was to go to Commissioner Parker, which made me somewhat uncertain how to act, as the mere publication of such testimony seemed some sort of a reflection on the man whose name was brought into the matter. I consulted the Mayor about it, and strove to get at additional facts, as there seemed reason to believe there had been an effort made to blackmail several candidates, but nothing further developed, and I brought the matter before the board."

Mr. Roosevelt said, in conclusion, that his reason for holding the matter over was that he had been promised more definite information of blackmail. The information had not materialized, and the case had been brought up for trial to get rid of it.

"Of course," he said, in answer to a question, "I did not believe any reflection against Commissioner Parker. I believe that the man who 'bunkoed' McMorrow used his name as he might have used mine to give force to his arguments. I was delighted to vote to have the offensive portion of the statement stricken out as soon as Mr. Parker requested it."

Women Find the Law Too Lenient.

Anna M. Jackson and Sarah E. Gardner, representing the Women's Prison Reform Association, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday, and asked his co-operation in having the law against women convicted of disorderly conduct more stringently enforced. Under the law, Magistrates may fine offenders or commit them to the Workhouse. The committee said that it had learned by the experience of years that the women have no fear of a fine, but that they do dread serving a sentence in the Workhouse. The Mayor said he would consider the matter.

NO ALDERMAN CHOSEN.

A Side Issue Which Prevented the Election of M. J. Connellan.

No election of an Alderman to succeed W. M. K. Olcott, who resigned to become District Attorney, was effected at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The Republicans, through Vice President Windolph's resolution, proposed the name of Plowden Stevens of 150 West Ninety-ninth Street. Mr. Stevens was the man selected by Mr. Olcott. The majority of the Tammany men had selected M. J. Connellan of the Twenty-first Assembly District as their candidate.

Mr. Connellan would doubtless have been selected yesterday but for the fact that Alderman Muh is a candidate for Chairman of the Finance Committee, which carries with it a seat in the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and that Alderman Goodwin, who was the first Tammany man named on the committee at the organization of the board, was also a candidate. Mr. Goodwin is the Alderman from John C. Sheehan's home district. Mr. Muh refused to go into the caucus of Tammany men which preceded the meeting of the board. He said that he would not retire as a candidate for either Mr. Croker, Mr. Sheehan, or his own district leader, Mr. Plunkitt. Alderman Dwyer, one of the two O'Brien Democrats in the board, also refused to go into the caucus.

The absence of Muh and Dwyer left the suppposed majority with only fourteen votes, and therefore powerless. To elect a member of the board sixteen votes are necessary. The Republicans were unanimous at the meeting of the board in presenting the name of Mr. Stevens. Alderman Oakley, Tammany, at once moved to lay the matter on the table. This was carried by a vote of 15 to 14. President Jeroloman, a State Democrat, voted with the Tammany men, and so did Alderman Schilling, O'Brien Democrat. Alderman Burke, Tammany, was ill at home. Alderman Dwyer voted with the Republicans. This leaves the whole matter still in the air.

SHOE BAZAAR FOR CHARITY.

A Unique Fair Held by the Ladies of Temple Emanu-El.

A shoe bazaar for the benefit of the Emanu-El Sisterhood was held in the vestry rooms of the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon and evening. There was no charge for admission other than the contribution of a pair of shoes, old or new, and of any size. The shoes are to be given to the poor. The Reception Committee was Mrs. Lewis May and Mrs. Samuel Lavenburg, President and Secretary of the sisterhood. Every article placed on sale was pertaining to shoes, from laces to new patent leather shoes, jewelry, and all sorts of knickknacks, shoe-shaped.

A huge shoe, in which was Miss Helen Sparger, representing the "Old Woman in the shoe," was a feature. The shoe contained fancy articles, which were sold by Miss Sparger's assistants, Miss Aléne Davis, Miss Amy Cohen, Miss Lois May, and Miss Silverman.

The tearoom was in charge of Miss Mildred Straus, Miss Irma Stern, Miss Lewisohn, Miss Josephine May, Miss Florence Levine, and Miss Flossie Allen.

The fancy article tables were presided over by Mrs. M. H. Moses, Mrs. J. Kugelon, Mrs. Samuel Levy, Mrs. Dreyfus, Mrs. Speyer, Miss Clara Lewisohn, Miss Fannie May, Miss Beatrice Borg, Miss Rita Wallack, Miss Elsie Rothschild, Miss Millie Frank, and Miss Daisy Frankenburg.

WILL CHAPMAN BE TRIED?

Commissioners at Odds as to the Justification for a Trial.

The Seeley dinner at Sherry's, and Capt. Chapman's forcible interruption of it, are still being canvassed at Police Headquarters. Chief Conlin said yesterday that he preferred charges against the Captain because he considered his conduct needed investigation, but that he does not know that there will be any trial. Commissioner Parker approved the charges, and says there should be a trial, but Commissioners Andrews and Roosevelt have held the charges for further consideration.

Capt. Chapman at first declared that he should not be tried; that he was justified in all he did, and that there is no ground for any charges against him. Yesterday afternoon, after a talk with President Roosevelt, he withdrew his objections, and said that he was anxious to be vindicated by a public trial.

The question will probably be argued at to-day's meeting of the Police Board. It was rumored last night that counsel for H. B. Seeley had personally visited one of the Commissioners and asked that the matter be allowed to drop.

NO HAT FOR CORRIGAN.

The Story of His Appointment as Cardinal Not Generally Believed.

Father Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, said yesterday that there was nothing in the published story that the Archbishop was to be made a Cardinal. As to the probability of such a thing in the future, Father Connolly said he did not seem to think it likely.

Michael Walsh, editor of The Catholic Herald, said he did not believe a word of the story. The editors of several similar publications said they did not know anything about it.

Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, said he thought the story likely to be true, as Archbishop Corrigan stood well in Rome, and there would be nothing strange in his being made a Cardinal at any time in the near future.

Firemen Seriously Burned.

At a fire in West Houston Street at Varick Street yesterday afternoon Foreman John Whalen, Assistant Foreman Diviney, and Firemen Cornelius Collins and William Shaw of Engine Company 30, were so seriously burned about the face and hands that they had to be removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The fire was in a three-story frame structure, the ground floor of which is occupied as a grocery by William Geoghan. The firemen were going up the stairway of the building when they were caught by a back draught. Foreman Whalen called the firemen of another company to his assistance, and although badly burned himself, he aided them in rescuing his men. Shaw is a son or Battalion Chief Shaw, who was recently killed at a Broadway fire.

Masonic Grand Lodge Historian.

M. W. John Stewart, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, yesterday appointed Peter Ross, LL. D., of this city Historian of the Grand Lodge in succession to Charles T. McClenachan, whose death was recently reported in THE TIMES. Dr. Ross is the author of several well-known books, including "The Scot in America," "Scotland and the Scots," "The History of the Literature of the Scottish Reformation," and a "Life of St. Andrew." He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity for many years, and served as Master of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, this city, during two terms. For the past eight years he has been its Treasurer, and as its official Historian published some two years ago a volume detailing its progress.

Telephone Company Wins Its Suit.

By a decision rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company gained its suit, for a reduction of assessment, against the Kings County Board of Assessors. The Assessors taxed the Telephone Company $641,420. Justice Clement decides that this sum is erroneous and excessive, and directs that it be corrected by deducting $217,255.68, making the assessment $424,164.32.

FOR IMPROVED SCHOOLS

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB COMMITTEES CONFER

West Side Is Better than the Tenement-House District—Schoolrooms Without Light or Air—Advocate Retirement of Old Teachers.

The conference of the Committees on Schools of the several Good Government Clubs, held yesterday at the headquarters of Club E, 145 East Eighteenth Street, drew a representative attendance, and the delegates went deeply into the discussion of the school situation.

The investigations of the committees were made on lines suggested by J. Augustus Johnson, President of Club E, to cover the question of adequate accommodation for scholars, the architecture and sanitary arrangement of the schoolhouses and the prevalence of nuisances in their vicinity. The debate which followed the reports was on the question: "What measures can best be taken by the clubs toward making the public schools of New York equal to the best in America?"

Reports from the west side showed few causes for complaint. A. L. Wolbarst, the delegate from Club X, reported that every school in the tenement-house district, except the one on Vandewater Street, is overcrowded.

"In one school," said Mr. Wolbarst, "I found fifty-two scholars crowded in a room adequate for but forty-two, nine of the scholars being without desks. The Allen Street school is a disgrace to New York. There is only one room in the building that the sunlight can penetrate, and the halls and playground would be useless but for the gaslight. There is one room in use in this building that has no outside windows for light or ventilation. Every school in the district is disturbed by the noise of vendors, rag peddlers with bells, and bands of strolling musicians."

Dr. August Ulmann, rector of Trinity School, called attention to a schoolroom, in which he had found 62 pupils in one room under the care of one teacher. Mr. Carrollson, Secretary of Club P, said that by the half-day system these 62 pupils were increased to 124.

"In view of the fact that 40,000 children of school age are still unprovided with available school accommodations," said President Johnson, "this conference should urge upon our school officials and the Legislature the need of greater appropriations for school purposes. But for the fact that the schools of the Children's Aid Society and other charitable organizations provide for 50,000 children, the city would have to provide for that additional number. Since the natural increase of school population is about 14,000 a year, efforts should be made to anticipate coming needs.

"There is reason, also, to believe that many persons who have been heretofore appointed as teachers in the public schools are not now properly qualified for the positions they hold. We should advocate the retirement, not only of all those who, by reason of advanced age or other physical or mental ailments, are disqualified for continued service, but also those who claim continued employment and promotion solely on the ground of long service. Among the evils to be eradicated are the excessive delays and expenses attendant upon condemnation proceedings. Under the present plan, we are obliged to wait three years before we can secure our new school property, and expend from $2,000 to $3,000 in costs. The school property should be bought outright."

Addresses were made by Mr. Baker of Club B, the Rev. Leighton Williams and Dr. Taylor of Club C, Mr. Ely of the Nineteenth Assembly District Club, Howard Townsend of Club D, Mr. Davidson of Club P, A. T. Rice of Club Q, and F. B. Wilsey of Club R. The ideas of the conference, as expressed by the delegates were drawn up in the form of a resolution by President Johnson, but their passage was deferred until a future meeting, to give opportunity for further discussion.

FINANCE BOARD CONCURS.

Jersey City Water Contract Now Goes to the Mayor.

The Jersey City Board of Finance, last night concurred in the water contract recently awarded to the East Jersey Water Company by the Street and Water Board. The resolutions now go to Mayor Wanser for approval or rejection. The contract price for water ranges from $43 per 1,000,000 gallons, for the minimum supply of 22,500,000 gallons daily, to $34 for the maximum supply of 50,000,000 gallons. The city may buy the plant at the end of fifteen or twenty-five years for $6,990,000.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are the following:

North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, the Misses Adams, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, James McVeagh, Prof. and Mrs. Shayler Mathews, Capt. von Studnitz, and the Rev. George Baxton Taylor.

White Star steamship Teutonic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—George Allen, A. L. Bell, J. B. Campbell, Hugh Bates Elson, William Flavelle, C. H. Galt, William Geddes, J. J. Grafton, S. D. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. A. Pingree, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Taylor, the Count and Countess de Lougier Villars, W. K. White, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norris Williams.

American Line steamship New York, for Southampton—Charles W. Bucklin, L. M. Davis, Edward Ferrer, A. H. Hazeltine, O. C. Hitchins, George A. Legg, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Russell, E. F. Tudor-Hart, Samuel R. Weed, and M. G. Wallace.

A New Coast Steamship.

The new steamship John Englis, built at Roach's Ship Yards, at Chester, Penn., for the Maine Steamship Company, arrived in port yesterday. She is named after the founder of the great wooden ship building industry at Greenpoint, L. I. She is 313 feet in length, 46 feet beam, and 17½ feet in depth. She has a displacement of 3,100 tons, has a double bottom, watertight compartments, a freight capacity of 1,400 tons, and 126 first-class staterooms. She is guaranteed to maintain seventeen knots speed between docks at New York and Portland. She is fitted with all latest improvements and conveniences, including electric bells and lights, and she carries a searchlight. She will go into commission Jan. 5 in command of Capt. Bragg. It is expected that Capt. Bennett of the Cottage City will command another new vessel which the line is to have during the present year.

Suicide of Gilbert Graham.

Gilbert Graham, sixty-two years old, of 61 Elm Street, New Rochelle, shot himself in the right temple last evening about 7:30 o'clock, in the basement of the saloon at 8 Warren Street. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wound was pronounced fatal. Mr. Graham had been engaged for years in fancy sign painting, but had recently met with business reverses, and his friends had noticed that he had become despondent.

OPERATIONS OF THE CANALS.

A Successful Season, According to Superintendent Aldridge.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge has completed his annual report. In the report the operations of the State canal system for the past year are shown.

The whole number of tons of freight carried during the season of 1896 was 3,714,894, of which the Erie Canal carried 2,742,438, Champlain 802,510, Oswego 57,245, Black River 57,953, Cayuga and Seneca 54,739. Of the total tonnage, 852,467 tons were products of the forests, 1,126,665 of agricultural products, 152,322 of manufactures, 270,603 of merchandise, and of other articles not classified, 1,032,837 tons.

The tonnage for the past season was 214,580 tons in excess of that of 1895. The increase of tonnage on wheat over 1895 was 128,507 tons, on rye 77,050 tons, on barley 29,691 tons, on oats 103,434 tons, and on apples 21,666 tons.

Boatmen had a fairly prosperous season. The average price for transportation of wheat from Buffalo to New York was ¾ of a cent per bushel—the highest since 1890. Delays have been as few and small as in any season in the system's history.

Mr Aldridge recommends the use of Seneca Lake as a storage reservoir for the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, which is frequently left without sufficient water for purposes of navigation through the acts of the millowners in drawing off water for power purposes. He thinks the State should own the land about the reservoirs in the Adirondacks. An appropriation of $360,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements is asked.

Under the nine-million-dollar canal appropriation, contracts for $3,500,000 worth of work already have been awarded.

The Superintendent states that $770,000 will be needed for the next fiscal year for the payment of the expenses of lock tending and the ordinary repairs of the canal. This is the amount appropriated for the present year.

THE REPAIRS TO THE ST. PAUL.

President Griscom Says the Cable from London Is Malicious.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—President Clement A. Griscom of the International Navigation Company this afternoon made the following statement in reference to the London dispatch about the overhauling of the St. Paul:

"The cable from London with reference to the overhauling of the St. Paul is malicious in effect, if not in intention.

"When this steamer was in Newport News after her stranding on the New Jersey beach last January, a certain number of distressed rivets were discovered on the flat of her bottom which could not then be made good, owing to the ship being too close to the floor of the dry dock for the workmen to repair them. This proximity to the floor of the dock was due to the size and draught of the vessel.

"This is now the period of the annual overhaul of all of the ships of the American Line, and we are taking advantage of the St. Paul being laid off for annual overhaul to make good those rivets which were distressed by the stranding.

"The surveyors for the underwriters observed the rivets at Newport News, and the repairs are being made under their direction and that of the Lloyds, and the statement in the cable from London that the rivets were loosened by the working of the engines, &c., is false and calculated to injure the reputation of the ship before the public if not contradicted.

"No ship was ever in the predicament that the St. Paul was, and extricated with as little damage to her hull, and these rivets in question might possibly be allowed to remain undisturbed, but it is the policy of the company to be hypercritical in such matters. What the company has done and is now doing has the entire sympathy and approval of the underwriters' surveyors and official surveyors."

A HIGHBINDER WAR AGAIN.

Two Chinamen Killed in One Day in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Chinatown is again in the throes of a Highbinder war. Yesterday the body of Lee Hor was found suspended from a rafter in a vacant house in Stockton Street. The man had been stabbed back of the ear before being hanged.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a number of men belonging to the Chinese Society of Bow On Tong waylaid and killed Jew Jing, a prominent Bow Leong Tong man, on Jackson Street, between Dupont and Stockton. All the assassins escaped, and so far there is little clue to their identity.

Jew Jing was walking down Jackson Street toward Dupont. He was on the south side. Seven or eight Highbinders were following him on the north side. Just before Jing reached St. Louis Alley the Highbinders stopped, a revolver was handed to a tall, slim Chinaman, who crossed the street, followed by another Highbinder, who served as his guard. As Jing stopped under a gas lamp to light a cigarette, the Highbinder walked up behind him and shot him in the back. Jing fell just as a second shot was fired. The comrades of the assassin fired a revolver in the air and scattered in all directions.

Jing was a member of the Bow Leong Tong, which recently got into a row with the Bow On Tong over the appointment of a policeman by the Cheng Chow Society, one of the Six Companies. It is all on account of the boycott of the Sam Yups by the See Yups, the Bow On Tong men doing the Sam Yups' work, though a See Yup Highbinder organization.

The remains of Lee Hor, one of the murdered men, were found in a little cottage next door to the Chinese Consulate, and this fact lends additional interest to the tragedy. The police believe that the Highbinder war has broken out afresh, and accordingly a guard was placed about the Consulate last night.

On Mrs. E. F. Shepard's Appeal.

SING SING, Dec. 29.—The second hearing in the appeal of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard from the assessment made by the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant was held before Referee John Gibney today. Mrs. Shepard's property in Mount Pleasant is assessed at the rate of $7 per acre. The only building on this portion of the property is the stable. That portion of the property in the town of Ossining which contains the magnificent mansion is assessed only $4.50 per acre. Experts testified to-day that the property in Ossining was worth more than that in Mount Pleasant. They fixed the value of the Mount Pleasant property at from $100 to $250 per acre. The Assessors are yet to be heard.

New Hunting and Fishing Club.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The Massawepic Club of New York City was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State, the purposes being to promote social intercourse, health, and recreation to its members. A clubhouse and game preserve is to be provided in the Adirondacks, and facilities given for fishing, shooting, and hunting. The Directors are A. B. Hepburn, George H. Allen, James O. Bloss, John T. Mills, Jr., John W. Sterling of New York City, William J. Arkell of Canajoharie, and Hallan L. Ives of Potsdam. The club's principal office will be in New York City.

JUSTICE KEOGH'S DECISION

EFFECT ON CIVIL SERVICE HERE AND IN BROOKLYN.

What Controller Fitch, Commissioner Barker, and J. Warren Greene, Counsel for the Civil Service Reform Association, Have to Say of It.

Referring to the recent decision of Justice Keogh in favor of the Civil Service Reform Association, Controller Fitch said yesterday that he does not believe many of New York City's employes will be affected by it.

"The difference between New York and Brooklyn," he said, "is that here we are thorough believers in civil service, while over there they have been trying to dodge it. Justice Keogh's decision, whether right or wrong, was in a suit to which the Controller of Brooklyn was a party, and therefore he is bound by it. But as it is only the decision of a single Judge, and has not yet been confirmed by the Appellate Court, I should hardly consider it as to be applied to us. This office has not been officially notified of the points raised. I cannot say what, if any, action I shall take with the present pay roll. I shall obey the law. I am and always have been a thorough believer in civil service, and have governed this office according to its rules. I do not think that there are many employes of New York City's departments that are in the favored Schedule A illegally."

Commissioner Barker of the Department of Assessment said that no decision can affect his department.

"Here," he declared, "we are all under civil service. The Secretaryship is the only office in the department that is not filled by competitive examination, and I suppose, sooner or later, that will also be included. In fact, I shall not be surprised if before very long heads of departments will have to stand civil service examinations. I have no objection. I believe civil service a good thing, and if the law makes it universal I doubt if it will do any harm."

J. Warren Greene, counsel for the Civil Service Reform Association in Brooklyn, speaking with reference to the decision of Justice Keogh, said many ridiculous statements had been made and many false inferences drawn regarding its effect. He further said:

"That Judge Keogh's decision is far reaching and that it is a great surprise and shock to those who have been trying to preserve for themselves or for their partisan organization such remnants of the spoils system as remain after the thirteen years' war which has been waged against them by civil service reformers cannot be denied. This is a result which was contemplated when the action was begun, and no person who desires to see the civil service laws honestly administered, who desires to see the public offices rescued from the slough of machine politics, can fail to rejoice in this result. But no right-minded person can contemplate with satisfaction a situation which inflicts suffering or loss upon innocent people, and the attempts which have been made to create the impression that this decision affects positions in the civil service which it does not in reality touch are unjustifiable and cruel in the extreme.

"The only employes whose tenure of office or salaries are in any manner concerned are those who have been appointed without a competitive examination since the 1st of January, 1895, the date when the new Constitution went into effect, and the reported intention to withhold the salaries of any employes who were appointed prior to that date, without competitive examination, is unjustifiable, and if such a threat has been made it must have originated in a desire to create a public opinion by false pretenses in favor of a vicious system."

BROOKLYN EMPLOYES MUST WAIT.

Controller Palmer Will Not Sign Warrants Just Yet.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn announced yesterday that he would not sign warrants for any persons, except heads of departments, who are in Schedule A, and no warrants for secretaries or assistants, until Justice Keogh's decision has been reviewed by a higher court.

Civil Service Commissioner Price said yesterday, in reference to the meeting held by the board on Monday night, that civil service reform must be applied in every possible direction if there was to be any reform at all. He thought, however, that heads of departments should have some discretion in the matter of appointments. What he terms the present methods are, in his opinion, a little too advanced.

The board will hold another meeting this afternoon and discuss the question in all its bearings.

THE QUESTION OF SERVANTS.

Mrs. How's Lecture on that Subject at the Woman's Exchange.

Mrs. Sarah B. How delivered the fourth of her lectures on "The Ancient and Honorable Art of Housewifery" at the Woman's Exchange, 12 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday. The subject was "Man Servants and Maid Servants."

In her last lecture Mrs. How suggested as a remedy for the household ills of women the establishment of a university of housewifery. "One advantage of such an institution," said she yesterday, "would be that all students passing through the manual training department would learn by practical experience the work of their domestics, and this practical knowledge would tend to obliterate the feud which in more or less active form exists and always has existed between mistress and maid. The training in philosophy and sociology would so broaden and develop the minds of the graduates that they would be incapable of those petty struggles for supremacy which drive so many women to the hotels and boarding houses in flight from a servile warfare.

"We all know Mary Ann as she is. She is ever dreaming of the rich lady who is to find her some day and lead her into happiness as a privileged and high-paid cook. With this idea in mind she goes from one intelligence office to another, incapable of adherence to a permanent position. But we also haunt the intelligence offices, looking for the girl who will give us better service for less money. Once or twice in a generation we find an ideal servant, but here is something to remember: The ideal servant is always to be found in the employment of the ideal mistress."

Mrs. How gave two reasons for the difficulty between American women and their servants.

"The women are too nervous in their temperament; they take their minor troubles too much to heart," said she. "The servants have their cause for discontent in the fact that American customs, unlike those of England, give no stimulus of hope to the servants. They cannot ascend in grade, like the English housekeeper's daughter, who in her turn becomes the housekeeper, or the butler's son, who becomes the butler."

Fire Among Chemicals.

While experiments were being made in the laboratory of Stearns & Gordon, 44 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, yesterday, an explosion occurred which set fire to the building. William Doorflinger, a chemist of 85 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was seriously burned about the hands, face, and limbs, and had to be removed to the City Hospital. The loss to the chemical company is estimated at $10,000, with no insurance. Damage to building, $2,000.

MRS. J. A. BURDEN ROBBED.

Thrown Down in Fifth Avenue and Her Pocketbook Taken.

Mrs. James A. Burden, wife of James A. Burden, the iron manufacturer, of Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue, was robbed near her home, in Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

She was on her way to the Knickerbocker Trust Company to cash a check for $60 which she had in her pocketbook. A shabbily dressed young man came up to her with a knife in his hand, and grabbed at her pocketbook. She caught hold of him, and in the struggle was thrown down. While upon the sidewalk, the man rapped Mrs. Burden across the fingers with the handle of his knife until she relinquished her hold on the pocketbook. He then ran toward Seventy-sixth Street.

Policeman Young of the East Seventy-seventh Street Police Station caught the thief and took him to the Yorkville Police Court. He said his name was Charles Beuesch, nineteen years old, of 1,361 Avenue A. His excuse for the deed, given to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was hunger.

Mrs. Burden appeared in court to make the complaint. She at first gave the name of Mrs. Smith, and when told that the check in her pocketbook would have to be used in evidence, she became much excited. "But I do not want you to see it," she said to the clerk. She finally gave up the check, which was drawn by Reginald De Koven to the order of Mrs. Donovan. Then she refused to permit any one to see the indorsement on the back. She said she would withdraw the complaint first. The matter finally resulted in a complaint for the larceny of the pocketbook. While this was being drawn, Mrs. Burden disappeared. Magistrate Wentworth immediately issued a subpoena for her. At the Burden house it was said Mrs. Burden was too ill to appear, and the Magistrate remanded the prisoner until this morning when a hearing will be had.

INSURANCE SAFE ROBBED.

The Work, Apparently, of a Gang of Professional Burglars.

Burglars gained an entrance to the office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Branch, at 216 West Forty-second Street, some time Monday night or early yesterday morning, blew open the safe, and stole $1,468.98 and a gold watch.

The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning, when the office was opened. Police Captain Schmittberger made an examination, which, he said, convinced him that the robbery was committed by an organized gang of professional burglars, who had been paying attention to insurance offices of this class for nearly a year past.

The office of the company is on the second floor over a vacant store. "I believe," said the Captain, "the burglars gained entrance by false keys. Once in, they drilled four holes in the shape of a square over the combination, nearly as large as your fist. Then they knocked this square piece out, and scraped away enough of the filling to permit of the insertion of a quantity of melenite or dynamite. The door was blown completely out, and the jimmy finished the work.

"The reason I have for believing that an organized gang did this work is that last Spring a branch office of the same company at 3 Court Square, Brooklyn, was robbed in of the same way. Later the branch office of the Prudential Company on Grand Street was also robbed. Both of these robberies, like the one to-day, took place on Monday night, the only night in the week that the branch offices have money in the safes."

There is as yet no trace of the burglars.

FRANK P. ARBUCKLE'S DEATH.

Due to "Heart Disease and Other Probable Unknown Causes."

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Tuthill on the death of Frank P. Arbuckle, the Denver politician who died a few weeks ago in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, soon after being found unconscious on the sidewalk at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. He had been robbed of his money and jewelry, and it was at first suspected that his death was caused by foul play. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon testified that he had made an autopsy and found death was due to heart disease, superinduced by alcoholism, and Prof. Wittkaus said that an analysis of the stomach showed no trace of "knock-out drops." Capt. Kirchner told of the efforts the police had made to learn how Mr. Arbuckle had spent the last few hours of his life, and presented several witnesses. Their testimony developed nothing new.

The jury, after a brief consideration of the evidence, returned a verdict that death was due to "heart disease and other probable unknown causes."

NOW THE PAINTERS STRIKE.

Those on the St. Paul Building Go Out When Their Wages Are Cut.

Several of the painters employed on the St. Paul Building, at Broadway and Ann Street, have gone out on strike because their wages were reduced by from 25 to 50 cents per day. Most of the painting in the building has been completed, the work having been done during the recent strike there of the other building trades against the painters.

The painters' unions will not have the support of the Board of Walking Delegates in this fight, as they were suspended by the board for insisting on doing the varnishers' work in buildings, in defiance of the orders of the board to desist.

The workmen of the other building trades are at work in the building, and the housesmiths there say their wages have been advanced 25 to 50 cents per day.

Commodore Gerry and Fifth Avenue.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry called on Mayor Strong yesterday to complain of the condition of Fifth Avenue. The Mayor said that it was impossible to lay water mains without tearing up the streets, and Mr. Gerry retorted that if better judgment had been used the avenue would not have been left in such a mess for the whole Winter. Mr. Strong said that no work is to be done until April, and that the entire job will be finished by October.

Mr. Gerry replied: "Well, it seems to me that the voters will have something to say about these things next Fall, and I don't mean the politicians. I mean the other kind."

Health Board Appointments.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Robert H. Zauner's resignation as Inspector in the Department of Contagious Diseases was received and accepted. Dr. Gessner Harrison was appointed in his place. Dr. Harrison has been connected with the Health Board for some time, and was a member of the Summer corps.

The board also appointed De Witt C. Wheeler a Sanitary Inspector. He is a son of ex-Police Commissioner Wheeler.

For the Australian Ballot System.

Eight Assemblymen-elect from Hudson County and seven from Essex County held a caucus at the Union League Club in Jersey City Monday night. They agreed upon Charles B. Duncan of Essex for Clerk of the next Legislature. Essex is also to have the Assistant Engrossing Clerk, while Hudson is to have the Assistant Clerk and the Bill Clerk. The introduction of a bill providing for the adoption of the Australian ballot system was agreed upon.

ANNUAL BUDGET INCREASED

THE TAX RATE MAY REACH 2.30, OR EVEN MORE.

Controller Fitch Surprises the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with New Items—Over $2,400,000 for Redemption of the City Debt.

Controller Fitch caused something of a sensation at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment when he said that the amount that would be required for the redemption of the city debt was $2,439,726.97. When the provisional budget was made up last October this item was put in at $260,000, but this was done in a purely prefunctory way. Mr. Fitch's announcement of the amount required for this item caused great surprise, because it meant a material increase not only in the budget, but in the tax rate.

Controller Fitch explained that the fund for the redemption of the city debt would have to be increased over the provisional estimates to meet the payment of obligations that have since fallen due.

The interest on the city debt, the Controller pointed out, footed up $4,755,290.62. This was an increase of $600,000 over the provisional estimate on that item. The Controller also showed that the sum required for the redemption of water stock, issued since December, 1884, was $1,713,669.80, an increase of about $500,000 over the provisional estimate. The item for the judgment fund was fixed at $250,000, which is double the amount of the provisional estimate. The item for State taxes was fixed at $5,451,110.21, which was about $1,000,000 increase over the amount allowed in the provisional budget. These additions, it is thought, will increase the budget by something like $4,000,000. In the item of $2,439,726.97 the Controller included $557,310 for paying revenue bonds issued for lands and expenses for St. Nicholas Park, $635,000 for assessments and judgments against the city, and $200,000 to meet bonds issued for removing this year's snow and ice. As to these latter figures, the Mayor said:

"These sums should be paid out of bonds and should not go into next year's budget."

"The amounts are due next year," said the Controller, "and must be provided for. Your predecessors, Mayors Hewitt and Grant, were obliged to meet similar expenditures out of the budget; so, you see, it is no unusual thing."

"We will have to go to Albany this Winter," said the Mayor, "and get a bill passed to authorize the issue of bonds to cover these sums."

"I'll go with you," said the Controller. "We will try to secure a measure that will allow us to issue long bonds to run twenty or thirty years."

The figures submitted by the Controller were included in the budget.

It is now thought that the gross budget will be about $49,000,000, less the general fund of about $2,500,000. The tax rate may run up to $2.25 to $2.30 on each $100, and, perhaps, it may go higher.

At yesterday's meeting of the board, the Polyclinic Hospital was allowed $7,500 and the Board of City Record $252,500.

"This is frightful," said President Barker of the Tax Department, after the meeting had adjourned. "I never saw anything like it."

President Barker said that he had given up figuring what the tax rate might be. The official figures will be ready and the budget approved on Thursday.

THE BRIDGE INCLINED PLANE.

Passengers Had Their First Opportunity to Try It.

Passengers of the Brooklyn Bridge need not climb all the stairs leading to the car platform on the New York side now. Part of the way they are carried up. Yesterday afternoon the Reno inclined elevator was put in operation. This is really a moving inclined plane leading from the ground floor to the gallery landing. It revolves upon two axles and is run by the bridge dynamo. To the left is a leather handrail, which is attached to the elevator. To prevent any one slipping, the floor of the elevator is covered with serrated steel bands, running lengthwise.

The passenger steps upon the slowly moving plane, grasps the handrail, and is carried to the floor above. In order that no one may be caught at the top, where the elevator turns, what is called a "comb platform" is placed. This is a number of steel arms that fit between the serrated-steel footholds. This platform is stationary

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
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BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 367 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Reorganization.

To Holders of Receipts for General Mortgage Bonds of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,

Issued by Central Trust Company of New York (either "stamped" or "unstamped,") which have assented to the plan and agreement of reorganization dated December 14, 1895:

New York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 22, 1896.

Pending delivery of the new securities, we shall be prepared, on and after January 2, 1897, to advance to holders of receipts as above 2 per cent. in cash on the amount of bonds specified on such receipts. This advance represents the interest due January 1, 1897, on the new bonds.

Reorganization receipts must be presented at our offices, in order that such advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named Company maturing January 1, 1897, secured upon the following tracts of coal land:

Catharine Groh tract,
St. Clair tract,
Leelands, Oak Hill tract,
Eagle Hill tract,
Eagle Hill, Ravensdale, Dilcamp, West Flowery Field tracts,
Eagle Hill, West Flowery Field tracts,
Brady, Gray & Wetherill tracts.
Locust Mountain, Summit Improvement Co. lands.
Tamaqua Company's lands,

will be paid at our office at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

PRIVATE SAFES AND VAULTS ARE NOT SAFE.

The Vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.
IN THE
Equitable Building
ARE THE
MOST SECURE
In the World.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Colorado Midland First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Colorado Midland 4% Consolidated Mtge. Bonds.

Under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement of January 28, 1895, a detailed plan of reorganization must be approved by depositing bondholders before the 31st day of December, 1896, or the agreement shall cease to be operative.

In view of the existing conditions the Committee has decided to ask the consent of the Certificate holders to an extension of the agreement for six months, to June 30, 1897. Bondholders are requested to present their certificates of deposit at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, to have them stamped as assenting.

To preserve the advantages heretofore gained it is of the utmost importance that assenting bondholders should present their certificates at once.

Circulars giving further details can be obtained from Central Trust Company or from Oscar Bunke, Secretary, 41 Wall Street, New York.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM D. SLOANE,
GEORGE MOSLE,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
CHARLES F. AYER,
WILLIAM G. RATHBONE, } Committee.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull, but strong. Advances the rule. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

There was a decidedly strong tone shown in the stock market yesterday. With but few exceptions the close showed advances for the day. In most cases they were only fractional, but their preponderance over declines showed the tendency of the day.

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There was no increase in activity, however. The transactions aggregated only 100,000 shares, and the majority of these were in three or four of the speculative leaders.

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From all appearances the strength was due to short covering. That was evident in Burlington and Quincy, Consolidated Gas, and a number of other stocks. It is only a question of a short time before the bear crowd must tire of putting out lines of shorts without getting a break. The market is merely professional. And professionals as a rule want action.

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The covering yesterday looked like the beginning of a general movement. If that is so, Wall Street may look for a little activity. There is plenty of short stock to be covered. And with conditions as they are, with the public only waiting for the first signs of an advance to jump in and buy, it may not be as difficult to put prices up as it has been to put them down.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ¼; the 4s, 1925, and the 5s, registered, ⅛. The sales were: $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½; $1,000 do, registered, at 110¼; $15,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119¾, and $1,000 do, at 119⅞.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 62¼, and $21,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7@6½.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf..	1⅜	Ill. Steel Co.	1¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Lake Shore	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
At., T. & S. F., all	⅜	Manhattan	⅜
In. paid	⅞	Met. Traction	1¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo. Pacific	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Chi., R. & Q.	1⅝	N. J. Central	1¾
Chicago Gas	¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	N. Pac. pf., V. ctfs.	1¾
Chi. & Northwestern.	⅞	Rome, W. & O.	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Wabash	⅝
C., H. V. & Tol.	½	Wabash pf	⅞
Consol. Gas	1½	West. U. Tel.	1¾
Gen. Electric	⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Mich. Central	1½
Del. & Hudson	⅞	S. P. & Omaha	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Texas Pac	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅜
Erie gen. lien	1⅛	N. Pacific 2d	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1½	N. Pacific con	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1	N. P. gen. Inc. 3s,	
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2	w i	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Brooklyn El. 1st 4

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½ per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $89,137,168; balances, $6,411,578; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $275,590.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weak. Posted rates 1c lower, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—Par@12½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-3c discount; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 35¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 75; Erie, ¼, to 15⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 49, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 94½, and Reading, ⅛, to 13⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 56½, and New York Central at 96½. British consols advanced 9-16, to 111⅝ for money, and 111½ for the account.

CHICAGO REFUSES TO TREMBLE.

"The failure of any institution of the magnitude of the National Bank of Illinois," says The Chicago Tribune, "must have its effect upon the general business conditions of any community. Chicago had not recovered from the effects of free-silver agitation, and many of the people who were wise in matters pertaining to the finances of Chicago predicted there would be trouble as a result of the suspension. It may be said to the credit of Chicago's financial and commercial houses that the failure of the bank had little or no effect. All of the banks of Chicago were strong in reserves, much stronger, in fact, than any ordinary condition would warrant. Speculative business had been dull, and bankers had considered it the prudent course to limit loans of this character. Many commercial houses have been waiting until the first of the year to get their affairs in shape before going into new lines and extending their fields of operation.

"The class of borrowers whom bankers considered at all objectionable had found it impossible to secure loans, while the borrowers who would have been received with favor were not in search of such favors. The reserves were from 40 to 50 per cent. of the deposits, and any run could have been met without trouble. In two or three of the savings institutions there was something of a run Monday, followed by one of smaller proportions Tuesday, which had exhausted itself before noon of that day. Since Tuesday there has been no more demand for money from depositors than would be ordinarily expected. The situation today is apparently quite as good as it was before the failure of the National Bank of Illinois was announced.

"Money rates have not advanced, and during the week they stood at 5 and 6 per cent. for both call and time loans. There was as much money loaned last week as during the previous week, and practically at the same rates. Most of the loans were on grain and provisions.

"The West has suffered in the present period of depression more perhaps than the East. All of the material advantages, however, are with the Western section, and it is not believed the present dullness can long exist. The farmers of the wheat and corn growing sections of the country have received a greater return this year for their products than for several years. A great deal of the grain that has been raised has gone to Europe, and has come back in the form of actual money. The people have been economical during the last year or two, and, as a result, they are better off than they have been in years. The economy of the last year or so would mean that when a loosening of purse strings comes there must be a considerable increase in trade.

"The year is now almost ended, and within the next two or three weeks the merchants and business men will have figured up the year's business and will find on which side of the ledger the balance is to be put down. They will know their financial position, and will be able to figure intelligently upon what they expect to do during the year 1897. An increase in trade cannot be long delayed. There must be a growing demand for all classes of merchandise and manufactures, the effect of which will soon be felt in the business world."

WALL STREET TALK.

Talk of a 2 per cent. dividend on Tobacco is accompanied by rumors of heavy buying by an important Stock Exchange house frequently identified with speculative deals.

***

Atchison's excellent November statement gave good grounds for the buying movement in the preferred stock. The increases shown in the report are about the first of any importance that Wall Street has seen for some time.

***

There is a renewal of the talk of a reduction in Delaware and Hudson's dividend rate. The stock was sold on these rumors yesterday, and the bears succeeded in breaking it down about 2 points, half of which was recovered, however, before the close.

***

The drop in sterling exchange is looked upon in many quarters as the beginning of a considerable decline. Inquiry for bills has become very light, and an increase in offerings yesterday caused the weakness in rates.

***

Manhattan showed considerable strength yesterday until it became noised about that Mr. Mortimer Hendricks had secured a judicial order restraining the company from paying the dividend due Jan. 2. Then the buyers fought shy and allowed the stock to fall back from the highest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 529,048.19 ounces of silver bullion, against which 529 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 519 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅛d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$51,201,058
Imports for same period	79,832,003
Net imports	$28,729,945
Net exports to date, 1895	71,776,483
Net exports to date, 1894	74,867,091
Net exports to date, 1893	10,688,829

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 1.50. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Belcher sold at 35, 300 Comstock at .06, 300 Creede Creek consols at .13, 500 Mt. Rosa at .12, 100 Portland at 1.20, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .40.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week (four days) were valued at $5,270,605, against $10,532,876 in the preceding week, and $7,470,065 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1 were valued at $364,612,679, against $349,455,728 in the corresponding week of last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, the following securities:

10 shares Second Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 142 per cent.

30 shares Standard Gas Light Company preferred, $100 each, 105 per cent.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	315	Mechanics'	185
Am. Exchange	171	Mech's & Traders'	130
Broadway	230	Mercantile	170
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	132
Central National	125	Merchants' Exc'ge	110
Chatham	295	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	190
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	230	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	200	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2600	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	107
Fourth National	175	Republic	145
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	168
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	815	State of N. Y.	108
Imp. & Traders'	525	Third National	100
Irving	145	Tradesmen's	93
Leather Manfrs'	170	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	700	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	215		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The local market was again very inactive, but in the afternoon there was a stronger tone, which continued up to the close. Reading was the only stock in which the trading attracted any attention. No advance was made in the price, which leads to the belief that while the action of the Attorney General may not be altogether adverse, it may not be as decisive as at first anticipated. The traction stocks displayed a firm tone, closing at gains of 2 per cent. in Metropolitan, ½ in Baltimore, and ¼ in Philadelphia. The trading in the balance of the list was mostly in fractional lots, with final prices ⅛ to ⅜ better than last night's closing quotations.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	..	..	8	..
Baltimore Traction	17¾	18	17⅝	17½
Cambria	42	44	42	44
Choctaw	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Con. Trac. stock	24	25½	..	25½
Electric Storage	27¼	28	26⅞	27¼
Electric Storage pf.	29	30	28¾	30
Electro-Pneumatic	..	⅛	..	⅛
Hestonville	51	52	51	52
Hestonville pf.	61	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	25	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51	..	51	..
Indianapolis	..	24	20	22
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¾	22	21½	22
Lehigh Navigation	41	41½	41½	42
Lehigh Valley	30¾	31	30⅞	31¼
Met. Traction	110	110½	108½	109½
Northern Central	66½	..	66½	..
Northern Pacific	13½	14	13⅛	13⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	22¼	23	21½	22½
Pennsylvania	51⅝	51⅞	51½	51⅝
Penn. L., H. & P.	13	13¼	13	13¼
*Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	24¾	25	24⅜	25⅛
Penn. Steel	..	37	..	37
Penn. Steel pf.	..	70	..	70
Phila. Traction	67⅛	67¼	67	67⅛
Phila. & Erie	..	17	..	17
Reading	13 3-16	13¾	13-3-16	13¼
Union Traction	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	238	240	237	240
United Gas Imp.	72	72¼	71¾	72
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Welsbach	42	43	41	42
Welsbach of Canada	2	2¼	2	..
Welsbach Commercial pf.	..	65	..	65

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	76	..	77	79
N. J. Con. 5s	82½	88	82½	83
Newark Pass. 5s	107½	..	..	107
People's Trac. 4s	94	..	94	95
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	70⅝	70½	70⅛	70¼

*$30 paid.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	40	42
American Typefounders' Company	..	35
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106½	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12½
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn Elevated	6	7¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107	108½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	76
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
*Central & South American Telegraph	116	118
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	67	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	163½	165
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	30
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	104
†Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	98	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	168
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112½	114
‡D., D., E. R. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	190	200
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	87½
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	60
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	113½	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	31	32½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	52½	55½
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	68	70
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	30
Journeay & Burnham pf.	90	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	4
Kings County Traction	41½	43½
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
*Lorillard Company pf.	100	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	104	..
†Madison Square Garden	12	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	68	78
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	40	46
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	56	58½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	52	55
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	235
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	103	104
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	40½	42
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	..	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	93	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	123	127
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	50
N. Y. & S. Lake R. R.	..	..
New York Air Brake Company	16	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	102	105
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	197	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	325
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	95	97
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	53	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	30	40
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33	38
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	72	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	140	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	193	..
South Carolina State 4½s	108	109½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	58	63
Standard Gas	78	82
Standard Gas pf.	..	106
†Standard Gas 1st	109	111
*Standard Oil Trust	249	251
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	93½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	..	12
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	42
Trow Directory pf.	..	34
Union Ferry stock	61	63½
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6¼	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	84	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72½	72½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	71
Wagner Car Company	155	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	89	91
Worcester Traction	101¼	101½
Worcester Traction pf.	94½	96
Worthington Pump pf.	75	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The local market was characterized by intense dullness. The only trading was turning from December to January account. There was no particular feature, carrying charges being about 6 to 8 per cent. for changing. The market closed dull but steady.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	32¾	33½	32	33½
C. & C. C. & D.	60	60½	59	60½
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	33	35	32½	35
Chi. P. & P. Co.	37½	40	37½	40
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	47½	49
C. So. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chi. City Railway	205	212	200	210
Chicago Telephone	168	170	..	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	117	118½	118	120
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	17¾	18¼	17¾	18
Metropolitan Elevated	12½	13	12½	13¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12½	13½	12½	13¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	34	36	32½	35
New York Biscuit	47	50	49	50
North Chi. St. R. R.	187	190	189	190
Northern Railway	105	107	105	110
Street's West. Stable C. L.	13½	14½	13½	14¼
West. Chi. St. R. R.	82½	83	81½	82½

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	99	99¼	99	99½
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	..	..	95	99
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	106	109	106	109
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	100½	100	100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	101½	102½	101¾	102½
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅝
Consumer's Gas L. 5s	83	84	83	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	68	70	68	70
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	56¼	57	56¼	56½
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	99	99¾	99	100
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102	103	102	104
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	94	96	94	96
Chi. Edison 6s	114	115	115	117

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The New York Security and Trust Company will pay a number of coupons due Jan. 2, a list of which will be found in another column.

—The coupons due Jan. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank.

—The Texas and Pacific Coal Company will pay a dividend of 1 per cent. to stockholders on Jan. 20. Transfer books will close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 21.

—Cuyler, Morgan & Co. will pay the coupons due Jan. 1 from the bonds of a number of companies, the names of which will be found in another column.

—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Feb. 1, to stockholders of record Jan. 14.

—The Southern Pacific Company announces that after Jan. 1 it will pay a dividend of ½ per cent. on the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company on dividend warrant No. 31.

—The National Bank of the Republic, in this city, or the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore will pay the coupons from the bonds of a number of Southern roads, a list of which will be found in another column.

—The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has declared interest to deposits entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31 at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 18.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company inform holders of certificates issued under the plan that they expect on the 2d of January to receive payment of the coupons due July 1, 1894, upon all the 7 per cent. bonds of the railroad company, deposited under the plan, as therein provided, and that out of the money so received they will make payment, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of the sum of $24 to the depositors of Tennessee lien bonds, second mortgage extended bonds, first and second mortgage extended bonds, and the sum of $16 to the depositors of consolidated 7 per cent. bonds for each bond deposited, which respective sums represent the amounts to which depositors will be entitled for six months' interest due Jan. 1, 1897, on the new bonds to be delivered to them.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executor.)

$1,000 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,500 Auburn Brewing Co. of Auburn, N. Y., 6 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., due 1911.
220 shs. American Surety Co. of N. Y.
85 shs. 1st National Bank of Key West, Florida.
$15,000 Col. Crosstown St. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933, Guar.
$2,000 Rochester R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$12,000 Englewood & Chic. Elec. R'way 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$25,000 Toledo Consld. St. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
400 shs. Pittsburg & Western R. R. Prefd.
10 shs. Baltimore Dry Dock Co.
10 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co. N. Y.
$2,000 Etna Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1945.
$500 Kansas City & Northwestern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1933.
200 shs. American Tobacco Co. Pfd.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Security and Trust Company,
No. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE JAN. 2, 1897.

Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Globe Street Ry. Debenture Bonds.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Utica Belt Line Street R. R. Co. 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Portsmouth Street Ry. & Light Co.
Peace River Phosphate Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Flathead Co., Montana, Funding Bonds.
City of Rome, Ga.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1897, will be paid on presentation either at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or the MERCANTILE TRUST and DEPOSIT COMPANY of BALTIMORE:

GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
RALEIGH & GASTON R

TO THE BONDHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the Agreement of March 16, 1896, and in performance of the duty thereby imposed, the Committee has adopted the following Plan for the reorganization of the Company:

The signers of the aforesaid Agreement, and those who have become parties thereto by the deposit of securities thereunder, are hereby notified that they are entitled, on or before the twentieth day of January, 1897, to receive back the securities deposited by them with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on the surrender of the certificates issued by the Trust Company for such securities, and upon compliance with the conditions of the Sixth paragraph of that Agreement.

All signers and depositors who do not withdraw from said Agreement on or before the said 20th day of January, shall, under the terms of said Agreement, be conclusively and finally assumed to have assented to and ratified the plan herewith presented and the Agreement of Dec. 18th, 1896, referred to therein, and to have become bound thereby.

CONDENSED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The properties of the Butte and Boston Mining Company, or such part thereof as the Committee may deem advisable, or able to control for that purpose, will be sold, and, if purchased by or in the interest of the Committee, a new company will be organized under the laws of the State of New York, or of such other State as may be deemed most desirable.

Participation under this plan of reorganization, in any respect whatsoever, by bondholders, stockholders, and creditors is dependent:

(a) As to those who are signers of the Agreement of March 16, 1896, or depositors of vouchers or securities thereunder, by the failure to withdraw such vouchers or securities on or before the 20th day of January, 1897.

(b) As to all others, by the deposit of their vouchers and securities with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897, under the terms of this Plan and of said Agreement, dated December 18th, 1896, which is made a part of this Plan, and by the payment to the Trust Company at the time of such deposit of the assessments hereafter prescribed, after which date no further securities will be received, except in the discretion of the Committee, and then only upon the payment of such penalty as the Committee may prescribe.

No securities will be received on deposit unless in negotiable form, and bonds must carry all unpaid coupons.

The new company is to authorize the following securities:

FIRST. $1,560,000 six per cent. 20-Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds in the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached, with the option to the Company to redeem any part of the issue at 105 and accrued interest at any time after five years.

These bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, covering all the mining and other properties of the present Company that may be acquired by the new Company, and all after-acquired property of every kind, which may be capable of being subjected to the lien of a mortgage, and by the establishment of a sinking fund.

The present mortgages cover only a part of the mining properties, many of the most valuable claims not being subject to the mortgage.

SECOND. Common stock to the aggregate amount of $2,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 per share.

Holders of stock in the old Company of the par value of $25 per share are entitled to participate in this Plan of Reorganization, and to receive an equal number of shares in the new Company of the par value of $10 per share, upon payment of an assessment of $10 per share as hereinafter provided.

A syndicate has been formed to the subscribed amount of $2,000,000, to provide the cash estimated as necessary to carry out the terms of the Plan of Reorganization, and to furnish the new Company with working capital.

The payments of the assessment by depositors of common stock must be made at the offices of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, as follows:

$2.50 thereof at the time of the deposit of the certificates, which shall be not later than January 15th, 1897.

Those stockholders of the present Company who have already deposited their stock shall make said first payment on or before said 20th day of January, 1897.

$2.50 thereof on the 15th day of February, 1897.

$2.50 thereof on the 15th day of March, 1897, and the balance of

$2.50 on the 15th day of April, 1897. All payments must be receipted for by the depositary on the Certificates of Deposit.

The holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Old Colony Trust Company upon the deposit of securities under the Agreement of March 16, 1896, will be entitled to the benefits of this Plan, without the issue of new certificates, provided that if, and whenever, required by the Committee, and within the time limited therefor, such existing certificates be produced to the Trust Company and stamped as assenting to this Plan and to the accompanying Agreement.

Failure to pay any installment when and as payable will subject the deposited securities and all rights on account of any prior payments to forfeiture.

Pending their use for reorganization purposes, all securities heretofore deposited with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the Agreement of March 16, 1896, and all securities that may be hereafter deposited under the terms of this Plan, and of the said Agreement of Dec. 18th, 1896, shall be held by the Old Colony Trust Company subject to the order and full control of the Committee. All such vouchers and securities are, in the discretion of the Committee, to be kept alive so long as in their judgment they may be necessary for reorganization purposes.

Copies of the Plan and of the Agreements of March 16th and Dec. 18th, 1896, may be had on application to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASS.

E. ROLLINS MORSE, Chairman,
SAMUEL CARR,
GORDON ABBOTT,
WILLIAM A. GASTON,
THOMAS NELSON,
Committee.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, of Counsel.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.
ALBANY, December 19, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

Final Notice.

REORGANIZATION
of the

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Bonds, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, Capital Stock.

The undersigned committee, having purchased the property of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company under foreclosure, subject to confirmation by the Court, give notice that the above securities will be received by the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement and plan up to and including January 5, 1897, only on payment of the following penalties:

5 per cent. penalty on First Mortgage Bonds,
1 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds,
50 cents on each share of Stock.

In addition to the above penalties, holders of Stock and Second Mortgage Income Bonds, who wish to deposit their securities, will be required to pay their assessments as provided in the plan, in full at the time of deposit.

New York, December 23, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of the Mortgage of the WHEELING, LAKE ERIE AND PITTSBURG COAL COMPANY, dated December 20, 1888, has $12,396.34 for account of the Sinking Fund, which amount will be invested in the purchase of Bonds secured by said Mortgage. Proposals for the same will be received at the office of the Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, December 30th, 1896, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed 105 and accrued interest.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

New York, Dec. 28d, 1896.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1896.
To the Holders of

Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes.

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this Committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the noteholders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD KING,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1891.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.

6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

NEW YORK & MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

MATURING JANUARY 1ST, 1897.

This Company has made arrangements with Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Company, by which holders of the above bonds, with coupons thereon, maturing January 1st, 1897, may exchange same, bond for bond, for the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1935, bearing interest from October 1st, 1896, **UPON PAYMENT OF $27.50 PER BOND,** on or before January 4th, 1897.

Holders not desiring to make such exchange will receive 100 and accrued interest for their bonds, by presenting same at the office of Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Company on or after January 1st, 1897, when interest thereon ceases.

The Long Island Railroad Company,
By W. H. BALDWIN, JR.,
President.

December 15, 1896.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE NOTICE, WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE THE EXCHANGE, AS STATED, OR WE WILL PAY THE MATURING BONDS AT 100 AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1897, WHEN INTEREST THEREON CEASES.

FULL DETAILS, INCLUDING EXPERT'S REPORT ON THE PROPERTY, ETC., WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
41 Wall St., New York.
429 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

REORGANIZATION

OF

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Co.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Plan and Agreement dated 5th March, 1896, for the following securities, viz.: Tennessee Lien Bonds, Second Mortgage Extended Bonds, First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds, and Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds:

The Committee under the said Plan and Agreement expects on the 2d day of January, 1897, to receive payment of the coupons due July 1, 1894, upon all the Seven per cent. Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, deposited under the said Plan and Agreement; and as therein provided, out of the moneys so received, will, on and after January 2, 1897, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street, New York, make payment to the depositors of Tennessee Lien Bonds, Second Mortgage Extended Bonds, and First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds, of the sum of twenty-four dollars, and to the depositors of Consolidated Seven per cent. Bonds, of the sum of sixteen dollars for each and every such bond so deposited; said sums being the amounts to which said depositors would be entitled for six months' interest due January 1, 1897, on bonds to be delivered to them respectively under the Plan. Such payment will be made only upon presentation of the certificates to the Guaranty Trust Company for suitable stamping.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

New York, December 28, 1896.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 30th, 1897, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $131,232.08 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1897, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

December 30th, 1896.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

Holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds may insure against redemption by lot in January next, and have blank forms of application sent to them by applying to
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mortgage Bonds TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT R. R.

More than a majority of the outstanding bonds having been deposited with the Committee, the Committee announces that it has fixed DECEMBER 31ST, 1896, as the limit for receiving deposits of bonds without penalty. Bonds received subsequent to that date will be subject to a penalty. Bondholders are urged to deposit bonds without delay at the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 WALL STREET, in order to participate in the benefits to accrue from the Committee's efforts.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman
CHARLES E. JACKSON,
HENRY B. ELY,
Committee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

125th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

NEW YORK, DEC. 14, 1896.

A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of Five Dollars and upward and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least Three Months, on the first day of January next, and will be payable on or after Monday, January 18, 1897, in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

Dividends not called for will be credited to each account, and be entitled to future dividends the same as a deposit.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

EMIGRANT

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, Dec. 28, 1896.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1896, at the rate of Three and One-half per cent. per annum on all deposits not to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1897, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 18th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

341 and 343 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1896, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of Three per cent. per annum, payable on and after January 18, 1897.

Deposits made before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1897.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1897, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

2,279 and 2,281 Third Av., cor. 124th St.

The Trustees have declared the usual semi-annual dividend to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $1,000, New Three Per Cent. on the excess to $3,000, payable on or after Jan. 18, 1897.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.

Dated Dec. 8, 1896.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SEXTON, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL SEXTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. A. Lamb, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. W. A. PURRINGTON, LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, Executors. J. A. LAMB, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall St., New York City. s30-1aw6mW

THOMS, ISABELLA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA F. THOMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 30th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1896. FANNIE A. ASHTON, Executrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executrix, 96 Broadway, New York City. n18-1aw6mW

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—There was a better feeling in the market for local stocks. The trading was almost confined to the coppers. Montana, Butte, and Quincy being the specialties. Montana gained 1½ to 93½, and held it. Butte rose fractionally to 7, closing at 6⅞; Quincy fell ½, later gaining a point, to 120. Tamarack was unchanged at 90, and Calumet and Hecla at 325. Good mining shares were quiet. The only change occurring in Pioneer, which dropped ¼, to 4⅝. The telephones were dull and strong, with Bell unchanged at 210, and Erie up ¼, to 65. New England Telephone dropped 1, to 102. The balance of the market was practically neglected, and changes in quotations only fractionally. Copper in London closed up ¼, at 49¼, for spot, and 49⅞ for futures. Money 2 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3⅜	..	5	..
Boston W. P.	50	80	50	80
Brookline	3⅜	4¼	..	4¼
East Boston	5	5½	5	5½
West End	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	210	210½	200½	210
Erie	64¾	65½	64½	65¼

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9⅞	10	9½	10
Dominion Coal pf.	85	87	85	87
Gen. Electric pf.	73	75	70	71
Illinois Steel	40	41½	40	41
Lamston Store Service	20¼	20⅝	20½	20⅝
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	..	21	..	21
Westinghouse Electric	50½	25	24¼	25
Westing. Elect. 1st pf.	23½	25	..	..
Bay State Gas	5⅝	5 7-16	5⅝	5 7-16

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	208	209	208	..
Boston & Lowell	205½	207	205	207½
Boston & Maine	162	164	..	162
Cent. Mass.	10	..	10	..
Cent. Mass. pf.	56	..	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	100	101	100	101
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	104	..	104½
Fitchburg pf.	..	94¼	93¾	94½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	177½	178	..	..
Old Colony	176½	177	176	177
West End	65	..	64½	65
West End pf.	..	..	..	85

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	..	..	50	75
Atlantic	21½	22	..	..
Boston & Mon.	93¼	93⅝	91¾	92¾
Butte & Boston	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
Cal. & Hecla	325	..	325	330
Centennial	..	..	2½	..
Franklin	..	11	..	..
Gold Coin	..	..	205	..
Kearsarge	15¾	16½	15	15½
Merced	5¾	6½	6	..
Osceola	28¼	29	28¼	29
Pioneer	4⅞	..	4¼	5¼
Quincy	119	120	119½	120
Tamarack	90	91	90	91
Wolverine	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅞

*BONDS.

B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s.	108¼	..	..	102
Mex. C. cn. 4s	64¾	..	65½	66
Mex. C. 1st inc.	..	16	..	16
Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	7¾	..	8
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	..	80	85
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	..	70

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Elect.	..	..	1	1¾
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	..	..	..	35

*And accrued interest.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	151	1	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
53½	54	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53¾	+1¾
11⅞	12	803	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
26	27	120	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ¾
110¼	110⅝	12,740	American Sugar Refs.	110¼	110⅞	110⅛	110¼	.....
100⅛	101	10	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	.....
79⅜	80	7,363	American Tobacco	79	80	79	80	+1¼
..	..	8,000	Am. Tobacco, scrip	73½	73½	73	73½	.....
14⅛	14½	1,160	At., T. & S.F., all in. pd.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	23½	2,185	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22¾	23½	22½	23½	+1½
15⅜	16	210	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	+ ½
10⅜	11⅛	210	Bay State Gas	11	11	11	11	.....
85	89	15	Brooklyn Union Gas	85	86	85	86	.....
45⅞	46	7	Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	.....
15	16	26	Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	.....
16¼	16⅝	1,470	Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅝
70⅜	70½	15,742	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	69¼	70⅝	69¼	70½	+1⅜
73	73⅜	2,484	Chicago Gas	72½	73⅜	72½	73¼	+ ¾
73⅜	73¾	12,217	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅞	73¾	72⅞	73⅜	+ ⅜
130½	131½	125	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131	131	131	131	+1
101⅞	102	600	Chicago & Northw.	101⅝	102	101½	102	−1
151½	153	150	Chicago & Northw. pf.	151	151¼	151	151¼	+ ⅞
66	66½	2,499	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	65½	66⅝	65⅜	66⅝	+1⅛
26	27	160	C., C., C. & St. Louis	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
4	5	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
17¾	18	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+1½
138½	140	865	Consolidated Gas Co.	139¾	140	139½	139½	+ ⅝
119	120	2,495	Delaware & Hudson	119	119	117¾	119	− ⅞
15⅛	15⅜	200	Delaware, Lack. & West.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
34	37	45	Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	.....
39	43	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	41	41	41	41	−2
31⅞	32	1,345	General Electric	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅝
39⅞	..	175	Illinois Steel Co.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+1⅝
24¼	24½	100	Laclede Gas	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
67½	69	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	.....
154	155	150	Lake Shore	154	154	154	154	+ ⅝
48⅝	48¾	2,134	Louisville & Nashville	47⅞	48⅝	47¾	48⅝	+1⅛
88¼	88⅞	7,330	Manhattan Con.	88¼	89½	87¾	88¾	+1¾
110	110⅜	600	Metropolitan Traction.	109½	110	109½	110	+1¾
90	94	200	Michigan Central	90½	90½	90½	90½	−1½
13¼	13⅜	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
28½	29	1,505	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27¼	28¾	27¼	28¾	+1⅝
20	20¼	830	Missouri Pacific	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¾
22	23½	400	Mobile & Ohio	22	22	22	22	+1½
85	86¼	160	National Lead Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
100	100¾	721	New Jersey Central	99	101	98¾	100¾	+1¾
93	95	10	New York Central	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	.....
177½	178	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	178	178	178	+1½
116½	..	4	N. Y., Lack. & West.	116½	116½	116½	116½	.....
4½	4¾	200	North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ¼
13⅜	13⅝	231	N. P., V. ctfs.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
32⅜	32½	1,740	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	31⅜	32½	31⅜	32½	+1¼
15	15¼	435	Ontario & Western	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
23¾	24½	225	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	9,720	P. & R., all in. pd.	26⅜	26½	25⅝	26⅜	− ⅛
12	13½	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	.....
152	154	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	152	152	152	152	− ⅛
116¾	118	100	Rome, W. & Og.	118	118	118	118	+1
4¼	4⅝	2	St. L. & San Fran.	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	.....
34	35½	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
12	13	11	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
47⅜	48	1,320	St. Paul & Omaha	47⅝	47½	47¼	47¼	− ½
10	10½	140	Standard R. & T.	10	10	10	10	.....
14½	15	200	Southern Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
9½	9⅝	1,322	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	1,150	Southern Railway pf.	26¼	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅝
25½	25¾	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
8½	9½	200	Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9⅛	9¼	1,600	Union Pacific	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	9¼	450	United States Leather	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
62⅜	62½	5,450	U. S. Leather pf.	62	62¾	61½	62¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	25⅞	636	United States Rubber	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	− ⅛
77	77½	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	.....
6¾	6¾	300	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	16½	650	Wabash pf.	15½	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅞
98	100	150	Wells-Fargo Express	90½	99½	90½	99½	+ ¾
83	83½	1,515	Western Union Tel.	82⅜	83¼	82⅜	83	+ ¼
6⅞	6¾	6,025	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6½	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
27	30½	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
Sales		115,563						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s			Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented			Oregon R & N 4s					
3,000	73¾		2,000	111		1,000	80				
1,000	74		Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s			Trust Co certfs	110⅝				
5,000	73½		1,000	93		1,000	111				
4,000	74		L S & M S 2d coup			Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs					
At, T & S F gen 4s			1,000	118½		5,000	64¾				
44,000	79		Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented			1,000	65				
500	79		1,000	104⅛		Penn Cos gtd 4½s					
20,000	79		Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st			1,000	111½				
31,000	79¼		10,000	116½		5,000	111				
4,000	79¼		2,000	116¾		Phil & Read 2d pf inc. Trust Co certfs, all installments paid					
500s3	79⅝		5,000	117		5,000	34½				
10,000	79⅝		5,000	116½		Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented					
15,000	79½		Louis & Nash unified gold 4s			2,000s3	81½				
Adjustment 4s			1,000	79¼		8,000	81⅝				
11,000	41⅜		5,000	79½		12,000	81½				
10,000	42		Louis & Nash 5s			1,000	81⅞				
24,000	41¾		1,000c	95		30,000	82				
17,000	41⅞		5,000	95		4,000	81⅞				
6,000	42		Mexican Int 1st 4s			P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A					
1,000	42⅛		5,000	71⅜		2,000s20F	108⅜				
500	42⅛		6,000	71½		2,000	108½				
60,000	42½		Mil & St P, G M 4s, Series A			Rio Grande West 1st					
10,000	42¾		3,000s20F	97½		2,000	75				
20,000	42⅝		12,000	97½		2,000	75⅜				
At & Pac gtd 4s	39		Min

a stampede of the shorts, as there was no inquiry of any moment for cash wheat, and foreign houses were doing practically nothing in futures. Bradstreet's visible made a decrease in wheat the past week of 579,000 bushels in America, reducing the total to 72,444,000 bushels. European stocks and stocks afloat decreased 1,976,000 bushels, and are 63,040,000 bushels. The future market closed at 1⅝@2⅝c. net gain. Cash wheat was inactive both here and at out ports. No. 2 red was quoted at 12c. over May free on board, afloat; May closed at 89⅞c; No. 1 hard, 8c. over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New York, 3½c. over May, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The wheat market had a stirring up to-day, and, although the trade was not very broad, it was effective. The shorts were mainly responsible for the bulge which carried May 2 cents and the 3 cents higher than they were at the close yesterday. The buying of the latter option was more urgent than of the former, the continued reports of danger to the new crop making an impression on the trade. The flurry was, however, really a consequence of heavy export clearances at the seaboard, 717,000 bushels, and of higher cables from Liverpool, Berlin, and Paris. Heavy arrivals of wheat at Liverpool during the past three days, 792,000 bushels, of which but 32,000 bushels came from America, temporarily checked the advance during the morning. Bradstreet's shows a decrease in the world's visible supply of 2,553,000 bushels. This reduction was not as great as was anticipated, but it was nevertheless considered large enough to be important. Receipts at Chicago were 51 cars, and 29,996 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest had 344 cars, against 259 cars last Tuesday and 402 cars a year ago. May wheat opened from 82¼c to 82½c, advanced to 84c, closing at 83⅞@84c—1⅞@2c over yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and 1¼@2c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 356,682 bushels; shipments, 185,515 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 95,845 bushels; shipments, 466,023 bushels.

DULUTH, Dec. 29.—The wheat market was slow to-day. The opening was at 82¼c, an advance of ¼c. It went to 82c, and from that point advanced steadily, closing at 83½c. The close was: No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c; No. 2 Northern, 78¼c; No. 3 Spring, 75c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c; December, No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c; May, No. 1 Northern, 78½c.

Corn.

CORN—The market for corn was very quiet early, but fairly steady in price. The close was fairly steady at ¼@⅜c. net gain. The available supply as reported by Bradstreet, increased 2,000,000 bushels, and the total is 25,047,000 bushels. Exporters took 64,000 bushels No. 2 corn, private terms. No. 2 corn was quiet; quoted at 29¾@29⅞c., elevator.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Orders in corn were few and far between. The insignificant transactions were entirely local, and bore no mark of importance or influence. The tone and direction were prompted by the action of wheat. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady. Receipts were 430 cars, 75 more than expected, and 64,035 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 338,595 bushels, an increase in available stocks of 2,000,000 bushels. May corn opened at 25⅜c, advanced to 25⅞c, where it closed, ½c over yesterday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 703,385 bushels; shipments, 271,187 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 528,591 bushels.

Oats.

The market was very quiet for oats, closing unchanged to ⅛c. net advance. The receipts continue good. Bradstreet's visible increased 1,060,000 bushels, making the total 19,270,000 bushels. Cash oats were dull; sales were 43,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 clipped oats at 22½c.; 28,000 bushels ungraded white, 20@30c., as to quality, and 7,000 bushels ungraded mixed, private terms. No. 2 oats were quoted at 22½c.; No. white, 24½c. One car rejected mixed sold at 19c., and two cars No. 3 oats at 20½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Oats—Trading in oats reflected sympathy with the tone of wheat and corn. Speculation in this market was very slow. The holiday spirit still pervades the trade. Receipts were 399 cars, and 16,000 bushels were taken from store. Export amounted to 52,447 bushels. Bradstreet's shows an increase in stocks of 1,060,000 bushels. May oats closed ¾c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were weak and ¼@½c per bushel lower.

Flour.

A better trade developed in the flour market, and sales of Spring patents were the best for a number of days, transactions footing up about 12,000 barrels. Buyers were bidding old last prices freely, but the market was held higher on advices from the West. Total transactions were of fair proportions, covering 25,000 pks., including 1,800 bbls Winter straights at $4.55@$4.75; 500 bbls clears, $4.40; 200 bbls extra No. 1, $3.70@$3.75; 250 sacks superfine, $2.85; 12,000 bbls Spring patents, $4.60@$4.85; 2,500 bbls clears, $3.75@$4; 3,810 bbls city patents, $5.20@$5.45; 3,250 bbls city clears, $5@$5.10; 150 bbls city fines, $3.25.

Miscellaneous.

BARLEY.—The market continues quiet, with feeding quoted at 29c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, May shipment.

RYE.—Market continues nominal at 40@43c for car lots.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market dull at 35c, cost, insurance, and freight. RYE FLOUR—Fair demand and steady; sales, 1,025 bbls. $2.70@$2.90. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; sales, 500 bags at $1.30. CORNMEAL—Market steady, with fair demand; sales, 400 bbls. $2.10; quoted $2.05@$2.10 for kiln dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; sales, 5,000 sacks, quoted, fine white, 75@78c; yellow, 75@78c; coarse, 61@62c. FEED—Dull; quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@57½c; 100 lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c. RYE FEED—50@52½c. Hominy chops, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 95c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Rye was firmer, in sympathy with wheat, to-day. The demand showed a slight improvement. Offerings were small. Receipts, 32 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 37½c; No. 3 was nominally 35¼c. May sold at 41¾@42c, closing at 42c bid. Barley steady. Only very poor and very choice were wanted. Receipts were 96 cars. The range was from 24c to 34c for poor to choice; fancy was nominally 35c.

Provisions.

PORK.—Market dull; quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.50@$10; short clear, $8.75@$10.50. BEEF—Quiet; quoted, extra mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $8@$9.50. BEEF HAMS—Firm at $18. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer at 4¾@5c for 160 lb and 4⅝@5¼c for heavy to light. CUT MEATS.—Pickled bellies firm at 4¼@4¾c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders firm at 4¼c; pickled hams steady at 8½@9c. STEARINE —Steady at 4½@4¾c for lard and 4¼c for oleo. TALLOW—Firm at 3 7-16@3¾c. LARD—Dull at 4.07½c; city, 3¾@3.70c; refined quiet at 4.65c for S. A., 4.35c for Continent, and 4¼c for compound; closed at 4.05c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Beef.—Extra India mess firm at 60s; prime mess firm at 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 48s 9d; do, medium, steady at 41s 3d. Hams—Short-cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 27s 6d; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 27s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 27s 6d; long, clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 26s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 28s; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, easy at 29s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 18s 9d.

Coffee.

The market was much firmer, at one time showing an advance of about 20 points on effort of Havre bulls to boost prices, helped by bullish news from Brazil. The market closed quiet but steady, with a net advance of from 10 to 15 points. Five points were paid to exchange 250 bags July for September and 15 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for September. Havre was firmer, and so was Hamburg. Rio—Exchange, 8 13-16d; receipts for two days, 17,000 bags; clearances for United States, 12,000 bags, and for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 335,000 bags; market steady. Santos—Receipts for two days, 21,000 bags; stock, 640,000 bags; market quiet; good average Santos, 11$300. The street market firmer, and 10¼c is bid for Rio No. 7 spot, with 10¼c asked. No. 8 was quoted at 9⅝@9⅞c. Mild coffee was active, with a good demand, sales including 4,000 Maracaibo and 800 Savanilla on private terms.

Sugar.

The local market for raw sugar was more active, with sales as follows: 300 bags San Domingo centrifugal, afloat, basis 96° test, at 3 3-16c, ex-ship; 393 hhds Porto Rico muscovado on spot, basis 89° test, at 2 13-16c, landed; 1,200 Porto Rico molasses sugar, on spot, basis 89° test, at 2 9-16c, landed, and 650 bags San Domingo molasses sugar, basis 89° test, at 2 9-16c, ex-ship. The market closed with those prices quoted. The London sugar market was quiet, with prices nominal on cane and Java quoted at 11s 3d. Fair refining was quoted at 9s 9d. Beet was quiet, prices barely maintained; present month quoted at 9s 1½d, and next month at 9s 1½d. Refined sugar was fairly active, with prices unchanged.

Wool.

The market is very quiet, as a rule. The business for the week amounted to about 750,000 pounds, including 500,000 pounds domestic. Domestic fleeces, No. 1, XX and XXX, 17@20c; XX and above, 19@20c; X, 15@16c; combing, ⅜-blood, 20@22c; combing, ¼ and ½ blood, 20@22c; delaine, 18@20c; coarse, 20@22c.; extra pulled, 30@32c; A super pulled, 28@30c; B do, 26@27c; C do, 22@23c; No. 2 do, 15@18c; fine Territory, 8@11c; fine medium do, 10@12c; medium do, 11@13c; California, Fall, 8@10c; do, Spring, 7@13c; Texas, Fall and Spring, 8@11c; Australian, 26@27c; do, year's growth, 10@11c; Cape, 14@17c; Montevideo, 15@16c; South American pulled, 27@29c; Canada combing fleece, 22@23c; Canada combing, pulled, 22@23c; English wools, 24@26c; Cape and Natal, 14@17c.

Naval Stores.

Stock: Resin, 45,322 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,170 bbls; tar, 805 bbls. The market for spirits turpentine was firm, with 26¾@27¼c quoted for regulars and machines, the latter freely bid for machines and 27¼c asked. Resin firm, with common to good strained quoted at $1.75. Tar and pitch steady, but unchanged, and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 24½c; irregular, 23¾c. Tar quiet at $1. Crude turpentine dull; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24¾c; sales, 1,939 bbls. Resin firm at $1.45.

Metals.

TIN—The market was a little easier today, closing quiet at 12.90c for spot. Arrivals to-day were 225 tons; shipments from London were 250 tons. COPPER—The market is firmer, and held higher on light offerings, closing steady at 11.40@11.50c. The official report makes the November exports from the country 12,156 tons. LEAD—Market dull and a shade easier at 3@3.05c. Sales were reported of 50 tons spot at 3c. SPELTER—Market dull at 4.12½@4.20c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

BEEVES—Receipts 17 cars, or 273 head—13 cars for export alive and 4 cars for the market. No trading of importance. Feeling weak. City-dressed native sides quiet at 6¾@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice quality. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted American live cattle at 10@11c, dressed weight; live sheep, 8½@9¼c; choice wethers, 9½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7¾@8c per lb, choice quality at Liverpool selling at 8½c. Top price for American steers at Glasgow, 11½c.

CALVES—Receipts 123 head, all at Sixtieth Street. Firm for live calves, and all sold promptly at $6.50@$8 for medium to choice veals, and at $4.12½ for a car of Western calves. Dressed calves firm at 8@11½c for city-dressed veals, 6½@10c for country dressed, 4@5½c for little calves, and 4½@6½c for dressed grassers and barnyard calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 4 cars, or 770 head, and 2 cars were held over yesterday, making 6 cars on sale. Steady for sheep, but weak for lambs, and trade limited. Two cars of stock were held over. Prime sheep sold at $3.75 per 100 lb, 10 head for export at $4.25, a single car of lambs at $5.80, and a car of mixed stock at $3.75. Dressed mutton firm at 6@7½c; choice heavy carcasses sold at 8c; dressed lambs quiet at 8@10c, with selected do. bringing 10½c.

HOGS—Receipts 10 cars, or 1,425 head, all for slaughterers direct. Market nominally higher at $3.60@$4 for good heavy to light hogs, and at $4.10@$4.30 for pigs. Pork firm at 4@6¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

PROBABLY STARVED TO DEATH.

Four Days Before His Wife Could Make a Report.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Dec. 29.—John Spoerl, a German farmer, residing near Pomona, died on Friday morning last. He lived with his aged wife in a dense wood, and the snow was so deep that his wife could not report the death of her husband until a wood chopper happened to pass and she told it to him. He informed the Coroner to-day.

Mrs. Spoerl is very old and can hardly move. She attracted the attention of the wood chopper by waving her handkerchief. When he reached the house he was greatly surprised to find the woman beside the corpse of her husband. The wood chopper found that the woman was on the verge of starvation. There was no fire in the stove in the house. Their horse and cow had been turned loose by the couple in order to allow them to try and find something to eat. The two animals were recovered to-day, having managed to find something to subsist on.

Spoerl's death is believed to have been caused by the want of the necessaries of life.

SHOT DEAD WITH HIS WIFE.

A Double Murder in Tennessee by Two Unknown Persons.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29.—A double murder occurred at a point two miles from Sevierville, Sevier County, last night at 11 o'clock. William Whaley, aged thirty-five, and his wife, aged thirty, were shot down in cold blood by two unknown parties. They came to the house, and, without speaking a word, broke down the door and walked in and shot the couple. Miss Lizzie McMahon, a sister of Mrs. Whaley, was present, but was unhurt. She had an infant of the Whaleys in her arms when the men entered. It is thought by many that two men whom Whaley had prosecuted before the Grand Jury committed the murder.

It is claimed that White Caps, for which Sevier County is famous, had nothing to do with the tragedy. Whaley was an honest farmer.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Bookstep Company of Buffalo, to manufacture booksteps and glue heaters; capital, $2,050. Directors—J. Fred Cowan of New York, George T. Comins of Buffalo, and Edward P. Comins of Boston.

—Syracuse Dry Goods Company, to carry on a general wholesale dry goods and notion business; capital, $250,000. Directors—Charles J. Barnard, Howard B. Buell, John Dunn, Jr., Albert P. Fowler, James P. Rule, Gurnsey B. Williams of Syracuse, and Claude H. Young of Watertown.

—The Genesee Pure Food Company of the village of Leroy, Genesee County; capital, $25,000. Directors—Orator F. Woodward, Cora T. Woodward, and Charlotte A. Talmage of Leroy.

—The Daily Union Printing Company of Utica, to publish newspapers; capital, $10,000. Directors—Patrick E. Kelly of Utica, John Buckley and W. E. Lewis of Utica, Russell S. Johnson of Camden, and Isaac J. Evans of Rome.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The resignation of First Lieut. Frederick Wooley, Tenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1.

—Capt. William H. W. James, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is ordered to proceed to Santa Fé, New Mexico, and report to the Governor of New Mexico for duty with the National Guard of that Territory.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon L. Morris is ordered to the Essex.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Fitz is ordered to the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

—Surgeon E. H. Green is detached from the Marblehead on relief, and ordered to the naval dispensary at Washington.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Wentworth is ordered from the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., to the Marblehead.

—Lieut. Commander A. V. Wadhams has been ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the New Orleans district, Feb. 15, serving as assistant in the same position from Jan. 15.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, the five-story business building 500 Broadway, 23.11 by 100. This property adjoins that recently acquired by Seth Low.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for Mrs. Louisa Siefke, the northeast corner of Prince Street and West Broadway, 20 by 71.3, and for Miss Howland, the adjoining vacant lot, 143 Prince Street, 20 by 71.3. Both plots were purchased by the same person, and are to be improved by the erection of a business building.

Mr. Charles H. Benner has sold for Frederick M. Littlefiled and J. C. Stedman to Eliza Smith the seven-story stone front business building 60 and 62 Lispenard Street, 50.8 by 90 by 100. The purchaser was given in part payment seven three-story brownstone front dwellings in Pacific Street, between Nostrand and New York Avenues, Brooklyn, valued at $77,000.

Mr. Douglas Robinson has sold for William F. King, for about $150,000, the five-story dwelling 11 East Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.5.

At auction at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Frank S. Dyckman, at $7,400, the three-story dwelling 33½ West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 12.6 by 99.11.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Picken, at $11,400, the four-story brick and stone dwelling 237 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, in foreclosure, to Julius Dreyfus, at $84,100, the northeast corner of Houston and Lewis Streets, five-story brick tenements, 68 by 100.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold, for John J. Pheiffer, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the six-story front and six-story rear buildings 50 Clinton Street, 25 by 100, for $28,000.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 94 One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 99.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $23,710.

By Ezra F. Raymond, foreclosure sales, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 311 Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, 313 Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgments, $18,487 on each.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles K. Beekman, referee, 134 Third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25.3 by 80 by 23.5 by 80, two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $9,684.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, Richard M. Henry, referee, 2,257 Seventh Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; also, 2,255 Seventh Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgments, $1,780 each, subject to mortgages on both for $60,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 319 Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 195.1 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

The Building Department.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 32, by Angelo Manello of 680 Eagle Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fourth Street, east side, 260 feet north of Union Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by John De Bale of Minton Place, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fourth Street, east side, 180 feet north of Union Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 17 by 43, by same owner and architect; cost, $11,200.

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of Westchester Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements of various sizes, by Hulda Wittner of 34 Beekman Place, owner; Horenberger & Straub, architects; cost, $25,000.

Union Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street, for two four-story and one three-story brick tenements, 20.10 by 56, by John Shea and another of 24 Madison Street, owners; James I. Meehan, architect; cost, $30,000.

Van Nest, alterations to a four-story brick dormitory, by the New York Catholic Protectory, owners; John H. McGuire, architect; cost, $500.

No. 105 West Seventeenth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by Solomon Appel of 8 and 10 Catharine Slip, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Thirty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Sixth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick flat and stores, by M. B. V. Travis, executor, of 55 Liberty Street; Frederick Jacobson of 1,539 Broadway, architect; Robert L. Darragh & Co. of 1,539 Broadway, builders; cost, $1,000.

No. 404 Sixth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store, Henry Goodkind of 52 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Michael Bernstein of 241 East Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

LISPENARD ST, s s, 140.5 ft w of Broadway, 49.6x90.4x48.6x87.8; Ernest G. Stedman and wife to Eliza J. Smith, exchange $1

HUDSON ST, 490; Kate S. Roosevelt to James A. Roosevelt and another, trustees, ¼ part 5,450

SAME PROPERTY, ¼ part; W. Emlen Roosevelt, as executor, to James A. Roosevelt and another, trustees 5,450

SAME PROPERTY, ¼ part; Laura D'Oremieulx, individually and as executrix, &c., to James A. Roosevelt and another, trustees 5,450

RIDGE ST, 110; Irving Bachrach and wife to Edmund Kohn 1

13TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Mary B. Dun to Robert G. Dun, exchange 1

KING ST, 25; Fredericke Mayer to Randolph Guggenheimer 1

30TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Robert G. Dun to Mary B. Dun, exchange 1

BOWERY, w s, 135.2 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Frank A. Sliney to Mortimer Osborn 1

PLOT AT BAYCHESTER, adjoining lands of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 24th Ward, containing 10½ acres; also, 5½ acres at s w corner of land at a stake, intersection of Fordham and Pelham Avs; Philip Paul to Edward Gotthelmer 1

32D ST, n s, 624 ft w of 5th Av, 23x98.9; George C. Hutchinson to Cass Realty Corporation 1

83D ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Jacob Wiehe and wife to William Herbert and wife 13,000

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; William Herbert and wife to Jacob Wiehe 25,750

7TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 49.11x100; Annie K. Le Fevre to William E. Diller 1

116TH ST, 24 West; Alexander Blumenstock to Louise Blumenstock 1

CLINTON AV, or Weeks St, 50 ft n of Warren, or 173d St, (as widened,) 25x100; Mary Finn to William H. Archer. 1

87TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Emma P. Bickerton to Anna M. Good ..... (same action.)

ESSEX ST, e s, 75.6 ft n of Broome St, 27.6x100.6; Julia Shweitzer and others to Harris and Abraham Cohen 21,525

93D ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.8; Nathalie F. Reynal to William W. Hall 1

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x201.10 ft to 120th St; Jacob & Skinner Realty Company to Richard C. Voth. 1

JANE ST, 43, Henry Malbrunn and wife to Ray Spero 1

42D ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; William G. McGrath to Edward W. Harris and another 10

35TH ST, 21 East; Enoch Kershaw to Lizzie M. Eagle 10

81ST ST, 82 West; Horace J. Brookes and another to Ellen D. Brown and another. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Horace J. Brookes and another, executors, to Ellen D. Brown... 63,500

99TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of Boulevard, 18.7x—x18.4x100.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company 17,600

125TH ST, s s, 208.8 ft w of 8th Av, —x89.10x16x89.10; James J. Walsh, referee, to William S. Flagg 13,000

164TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.3; George J. Fielbig to Margaretha L. Fielbig 1

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, Plot 49, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 50x169.8x53.3x202; John C. Hegelein and wife to Joseph E. Marx 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lot 741, map of Section C of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William J. Tucker 100

ARTHUR AV, or s, south half of Lot 71, map of Upper Morrisania, 25x100.9x25x101; Hugh R. Williams to Susan Williams 1

KINGSTON AV, n s, 25 ft w of Cedar St, 25x100; Charles D. Shirmer to Elizabeth Britton 425

KINGSTON AV, n w corner of Cedar St, 25x100; Charles D. Shirmer to Margaret Britton 550

PLOTS containing 10½ acres at Baychester, 24th Ward, at s w corner of land at a stake on n w s of line of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; also plot at s w corner of said land at a stake and n line of Fordham and Pelham Avs, contains 5½ acres; Edward Gotheimer to Emanuel G. Bach 1

130TH ST, 206 East; Sarah F. Lennon and husband to Maggie J. L. Hempy and others, executors and trustees 17,000

140TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Edwin S. Young, as trustee to the Mayor, &c., City, ½ part... 8,500

SAME PROPERTY, ½ part; Bertram L. Young to same 17,000

AVENUE C, w s, 92 ft n of 16th St, 23x88; Delia R. Donohue, and others to Frederick Muller 15

SAME PROPERTY; Delia R. Donohue, as executrix, to Frederica Muller 1

5TH AV, 425 and 427, 1 East 38th St; Hannah M. Corbin and others, executors, &c., to Fifth Avenue Company 1

40TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Catherine Murtha and another, executors and trustees, to Solomon Muller.. 11,850

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Sarah Goodman to Simon Adler and another 1

113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 175x100.11; Jesse Rosenthal and wife to Samuel Strauss 1

122D ST, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.11; M. C. Milnor, referee, to Matilda Weil 4,000

120TH ST, s s, 395 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Mattie A. Cockburn to Henry Gucker 1

Recorded Leases.

JOHNSTON, William H., and another to John F. McArdle; s e corner Beach and Varick, 21 years $2,625

KELLY, James A., to Edward B. Hess; 19 West 103d St, 11 months 512

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDRE, Nathalie, to Bank for Savings of New York; s s of 16th St, 80 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year $37,500

AULD, George D., to Jennie Walsh, trustee of Joseph P. Quin; n w corner of Park Av and 124th St, 2 months 645

COOKE, Edward, to William T. Hookey; n s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 6 months 1,308

CONRON, John E. and Joseph, to James R. Smith; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 81st St, 5 years 75,000

CLARE, Margaret A., to Walter C. Rollins; n s of Summit St, 464.3 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 1 year 200

DILLER, William E., and wife to New York Life Insurance Company; s s of 99th St, 150 ft w of Central Park West, (two mortgages,) 4 years 74,000

DAVIES, Martha M. and Ellen D., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 59 West 31st St, 3 months 32,000

FRIDINSKY, Harris, and wife to Lewis Z. Bach; n e corner of Lexington Av and 102d St, 3 months 2,000

FEILBERG, George L., and wife to Katie Wendel, Jr.; s s of 164th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 4 days 535

GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Philip Paul; 5¼ acres of land at s w corner of lands of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at s end of 1st wall e from crossing of Fordham and Pelham Avs, 3 years 9,000

GRADY, Edward, and wife to Mitchell Valentine; West Farms to Westchester Road, e corner of Forest St, 3 years.. 4,400

HALL, William W., to Nathalie F. Reynal; n s of 93d St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 19,000

JACKSON, Charles K., to Charles E. Appleby; 149 East 81st St, 1-9 part, 4 months 525

JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to William B. Lord; e s of West End Av, 75.5 ft s of 68th St, 3 years 16,000

KELLER, Kuniguda, to John M. Phillips, as executor, &c.; Lot 186, Block E, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 1,262

LEVIN, Solomon, and Joseph Smolensky and wives to Christian M. Hoefler; 18 Monroe St, 3 years 12,500

LEVY, Morris, and wife to Samuel D. Tombach and John J. Dowling; 525 Lenox Av, 1 year 2,500

MILLER, Solomon, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 40th St, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 9,000

MORTOCK, Henrietta, to Dora Fernschild; Westchester Av, s s, 126 ft n e of Union Av, 3 years 13,500

NOULETT, Maggie, and husband to George McC. Miller and another, trustees of Levin R. Marshall, deceased; s s of 154th St, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 5 years. 14,000

SAME to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; s s of 154th St and Melrose Av, 5 years 2,000

SAME to Michael Noulett; s w corner of 154th St and Melrose Av, 2 years 3,000

PUGH, Paul B., and wife to Emma D. Van Vleck and Helen D. Adams, as trustees, &c.; s s of 145th St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 15,000

SMITH, Eliza J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 60 and 62 Lispenard St, 1 year 90,000

SANDER, Frederick W., and wife to George Ehret; n w corner of 4th Av and 117th St, 1 year 6,000

SACHSE, Frank, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 41st St, 179 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 12,000

SHARP, Robert G., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 83d St., 198.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 9,000

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to Francis M. Jencks; e s of Riverside Av, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, demand 32,500

TURNER, Lucy E., to William C. to Richard H. L. Townsend; n e corner of 5th Av and 113th St, demand 5,000

SAME, to William Bryan; same property, demand 9,450

TUCKER, William J., and Josephine, to William R. Rose, trustee; Lot 741, map Section C, Vyse estate, 23d Ward, 3 years 2,750

TUCKER, William J., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, 1 year 900

WOODS, Elizabeth, to William Whiteman; s s of 11th St, 207.3 ft e of Greenwich Av, 1 year 2,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to Hudson S. Todd; n s of 136th St, 91.8 ft w of Lenox Av; demand 2,000

WASHBURN, Morgan, and wife to Julia A. Morris; w s of Madison Av, 175 ft n of 3d St, 24th Ward, 5 years 800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BODINE, Clothilde, and others to John W. Goff and Mary Malloney $12,000

BUTTERFIELD, Caroline M., executrix of Catharine Falconer, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 9,000

COHEN, Solomon, to Christian and Teresa Kimmel 5,000

CHASE, Lucien B., and another, Executors of Julia A. Chase, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustees 1

EMMERE, Robert C., and another, trustees of Thomas W. Strong, to Robert C. Embree and another, trustees 120,000

FORD, H. Ward, to Frederick A. Snow... 1

KENDAL, Louis, to George A. Steinmuller 1

KAHN, Elkan, to Marks Kirshbaum.... 2,000

LASKER, Cella, and others, executors of Gustave Lasker, to Charles H. Hampton, 4 assignments 50,000

MEEKS, Robert, and others, executors of Sarah W. Meeks, to Harlem Savings Bank 6,986

MARKS, Joseph E., to Emilie Hegelein... 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Effingham T. Irwin 10,000

ROHDENBURG, Louis, executor, &c., to Anna B. Muller and another 3,030

TODD, Judson S., to William H. McWhirter 1

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to Fred J. Middebrook... 5,000

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company, trustee, to Eliza I. Smith 93,000

YOUNG, William H., to executors of Maria T. Sabine 17,500

Lis Pendens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, corner of Boston Av, runs n 170x e 81.8 ft to Av x s 170.7 ft to corner, pore lot; John A. Peters as Trustee against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WEBSTER AV, e s, 60.7 ft s of 179th St s 41.4 x e 119.7 x n 100th to 179th St x w 39.6 x s 70.8 x w 60.11; Enoch L. Fancher against Serено D. Bonfils and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

179TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Same against same, (same action.)

183TH ST, n e s, 348 ft n w of 6th Av, 20.6x103.3 x irregular; Reginald S. Blake, Executor, &c., of Maria E. Blake, against Margaret V. and Phineas Smith, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LEWIS, 1ST, 10; Adele A. Fabbricotti as Trustee against David Klein and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

SAME PROPERTY; Annina F. Kingsley against same, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 73.2 ft s of 84th St, 27x100; Robert C. Embree as Trustee, &c., against John Carey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Louis Luhrs as Executor, &c., of Henry Luhrs, deceased, against Patrick Dempsey and others, (to have conveyance declared void.)

NATHALIE AV, Lots 7, 8, and 9, map of Anthony estate, 97th St, n s, 518 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.4x18x100.11; William E. Iselin and others against George Heather, (warrant of attachment.)

110TH ST, s s, 53.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Ann S. Young and others, Executors, &c., of John S. Young, against James Lenihan, individually and as administrators, &c., (to foreclose mortgage.)

29TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x98.9; James F. Shanny against Anne E. Walsh and others (partition.)

53TH ST, 203 and 205 West; George Duryee and another against Edwin A. Mallette and another. (to recover amount and foreclose mechanic's lien.)

WEST 3D ST, n s, 87; Jacob Klingenstein against Philipp Lederer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

101ST ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 75x100.11; also s s of 101st St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Moses Weinman against Fredericke Mayer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.